

The Rotarian

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

OCTOBER • 1954

Let's Raze Those Barriers

RALPH THOMAS

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If you do not want to tear this page, send a postal card or letter to Dept. L-1023M, Old American Insurance Company, Number One West Ninth, Kansas City, Missouri

THE ROTARIAN Magazine

We have 230 men in our Rotary Club. Please reserve 1000 copies @ 25¢ of THE ROTARIAN'S SPECIAL GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY SOUVENIR ISSUE for our Club. You may bill our Club on delivery.

This is a project for the large and small Clubs and it is suggested that the minimum bulk orders be for 10 copies to hold bookkeeping and mailing costs to the minimum. Of course, individuals may purchase additional single copies.

Signed R.G. Kennedy

(PLEASE PRINT) Rotary Club of SIOUX CITY ROTARY CLUB Date Aug 10, 54
Mail to R.A. KENNEDY
Address 609-BLUFF ST
City. SIOUX CITY IA Zone State IOWA

Yes, as you see here, the
230 Rotarians of Sioux City, Iowa,
have already ordered 1,000 extra
copies of THE ROTARIAN for Feb.,
1955. They know it's going to
be a big, special Golden Anniversary
Souvenir Issue . . . and
only 25 cents a copy!

Sioux City Wants 1,000 Copies How Many For You?

What's going into that
Golden Anniversary Souvenir Issue?
More pages, more color . . .
articles, features, charts,
historic photos, all brill-
iantly recounting Rotary's
first 50 years. Example:
the start of a series *Rotary*
Down the Decades with the
first installment by
Rotary's elder statesman
Chesley R. Perry.

Another example: a world map to
frame or slip under desk glass. . . .
Don't delay. Use the handy coupon
below—for your personal order
or for your Club order.

THE ROTARIAN
1600 Ridge Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Please reserve copies @ 25 cents each of the GOLDEN
ANNIVERSARY Souvenir Issue of THE ROTARIAN for me/
for my Club.

Bill me direct

Please bill our Rotary Club

Name

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**Department-
store
goods
move in
STYLE
on the
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**AMERICA'S LARGEST
FREIGHT FORWARDERS
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WABASH RAILROAD**

Fast freight methods are a *necessity* for today's style-conscious department-store owners! How do they manage to keep an up-to-the-minute stock on their counters—no matter how far they are from their sources of supply?

Very often, their shipments are numbered among the many kinds of high-class freight moved on the Wabash Railroad's "Merchandise" trains. The goods are assembled by experienced freight forwarders—top traffic men who have the demanding job of putting together many less-than-carload lots... and getting them on the rails *fast* in easy-to-handle carload shipments. Wabash assures the forwarders of quick delivery. The tonnage on our "Merchandise" trains is deliberately held down to permit swift movement—on a very rigid schedule.

As a result, the Wabash is second among all railroads—regardless of size—in tonnage handled for America's freight forwarders. Forwarders know merchandise... and they know the value of speed and reliability in shipping it. Your Wabash representative can tell you why so many of them agree: "You're on the Right Road... when you ship Wabash!"



P. A. Spiegelberg
Freight Traffic Mgr.
St. Louis 1, Mo.

ROAD OF THE MEN WHO MOVE THE GOODS

Your Letters

Saroyan Knows Big Things

Says THEODORE A. WEBB, *Rotarian Clergyman*
Canton, New York

I like William Saroyan. He knows lots of *little* things about people that are really *big* things. I like the words he uses to write his stories: 10-cent words with \$24 meanings. Short stories like the one of his in *THE ROTARIAN* for September, *Never Again!*, tickle. I finished it and chuckled two chuckles. No one heard.

I was happy.

'Responsibility Accepted'

By MR. ANONYMOUS ROTARIAN

I'm the "Rotarian who lives in the U. S. Midwest" who wrote that letter which you made the basis of your symposium *The Bug Hasn't Bitten Me Yet—Why?* [*THE ROTARIAN* for September]. Now I'm writing to say that the comments of the contributors were most enlightening. Surely the discussion will help many Rotarians like myself who want to sink their teeth into something more than the weekly luncheon.

It was also interesting to note that the consensus was that the Club itself is partly to blame. The remaining responsibility thrown back into my lap I accept in full sincerity and I willingly accept the suggestions offered.

'Bug' Will Thrive on Talk

Affirms MYER KAPLON, *Rotarian Men's Clothing Retailer*
Brunswick, Maryland

I was intrigued by *The Bug Hasn't Bitten Me—Why?* [*THE ROTARIAN* for September]. After nearly 20 years in Rotary and twice a Club President, it is my observation that a member has never felt the pleasant sting of the Rotary bug until he has been called upon to address the Club, not for a minute or two nor just to make a Committee report, but as a regularly assigned program speaker.

It is only then that a member finds himself. He may not be a public speaker; he may even be scared to death. But if he accepts the assignment and chooses a topic in which he is versed, one that will prove of interest to the membership of his Club, he at once assumes an importance to himself in Rotary activity which will stay with him forever...

There is nothing to show from the communication from our "Midwestern Rotarian" that he lacks any of the qualities or characteristics that go to make a good Rotarian. Rather, the plaintive tone of his letter, taken together with his admitted interest in things Rotary, must lead one to believe that the fault lies elsewhere than in himself. That "elsewhere" is the Program Committee, and the irony of it all is that he admits he once served on the very Committee that is at the root of his trouble. If [Continued on page 60]

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

PRESIDENT. At closing time for this issue, President Herbert J. Taylor and his wife, Gloria, were arriving in Hamburg, Germany, to begin two days of Rotary visits there—a stop that will mark the three-quarter-way point in their two-month European itinerary. Behind them were Rotary meetings in France, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark; ahead of them Rotary travels in The Netherlands and Belgium, with attendance at sessions of the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, on September 6-8, and the Fifth Regional Conference for Rotary Clubs in the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region in Ostend, Belgium, on September 10-13. Late September will find the President back at Rotary's Central Office for Committee meetings and further Rotary Club visits in the U. S. West and Midwest.

1955 CONVENTION. Already issued by President Taylor is the Official Call for Rotary's Golden Anniversary Convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., May 29-June 2. Into the mail this month will go hotel-reservation forms for Rotarians and their families planning to attend. All requests for reservations will be filled on a "first come, first served" basis. (For a skyline view of Chicago and its multi-storyed buildings, see page 7.)

MEETINGS.	Rotary Foundation Committee.....	Oct. 5-6.....	Evanston, Ill.
	Finance Committee.....	Oct. 25-26.....	Evanston, Ill.
	1956 Convention Committee.....	Oct. 28-30.....	Philadelphia, Pa.

ROTARY FELLOWS. October begins a year-long adventure in advanced education and international understanding for Rotary's 112 Foundation Fellows for 1954-55 (see page 16), for this is the month when they begin traversing national borders to reach the universities they have chosen. These 93 men and 19 women bring to 605 the total number of Fellowships granted since the program began in 1947.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY. Now taking shape in Rotary Clubs around the world are plans for marking Rotary's 50th year. To all Clubs have gone the first two editions of the "Golden Anniversary News," a special publication designed to help Clubs and District organizations in their plans for celebrating Rotary's "Golden Year." Presented is a check list of 38 suggestions for making Golden Anniversary plans. (For a sample of what some Clubs have scheduled, see page 25.)

"GOLDEN BOOK." Soon to go to press is the book to be published by Rotary International especially for its Golden Anniversary Year—a beautiful hard-cover volume titled "Rotary—Fifty Years of Service." In it will be told the beginnings of Rotary, its growth and its achievements, with photographs, charts, graphs supplementing the text. One copy will be sent to each Rotary Club gratis; additional copies will be available at a price to be announced later. Advance orders are now being received at the Central Office.

VITAL STATISTICS. On August 26 there were 8,347 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 393,000 Rotarians in 89 countries and geographical regions. New Clubs since July 1, 1954, totalled 34.

The Object of Rotary:

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and in particular to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

"Meet
the best
assistant...
any
businessman
ever had!"



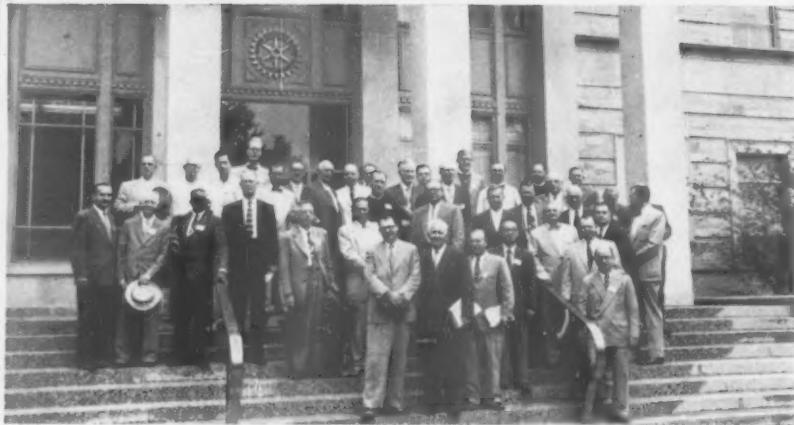
Telegrams are fast, effective performers on every job—that's why top businessmen use them for everything from contacting men on the road to speeding word on orders and shipments.

...because nothing gets attention, gets action and reaction like a telegram!



**WESTERN
UNION**

The Editors' WORKSHOP



THIS PHOTO is here just to say that, yes, the move of Rotary's Central Office to your new headquarters building is complete . . . that it was made on schedule and without casualty in the middle week-end of August . . . and that these granite steps leading up to it have been mighty busy ever since. At the end of the first two weeks of operation in this new service station in Evanston, Illinois, the Secretary had welcomed exactly 175 Rotarians from 18 countries. The 39 you see here comprised the largest single group. Clergymen and educators from 11 countries, they had just hopped out of a bus which had brought them from a meeting of the Rotary Club of Evanston. They were in Evanston to attend, along with 1,470 other ministers, consultants, and accredited visitors the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches. It hit Evanston, so to speak, the same day as your secretarial people . . . but the Council ended its stay on August 31. As before promised, we shall have photos of interior and exterior of your building to show you in an early issue.

"WHEN a Rotarian is requested by a neighboring Club to speak at one of its meetings, the inviting Club spokesman should always offer to meet the travel expenses of the visitor. Some speakers may laugh off the idea and feel no need to accept, but, generally speaking, it is only fair that the guest be reimbursed for his out-of-pocket expense in giving a gratis talk." A Rotarian in—well, Ohio—sent in this item in just this form . . . with a note asking that we "please not attribute it to me or my Club, as that might be embarrassing." It might be, indeed, just as it is fiscally embarrassing to some Rotarians to spend \$20

or \$30 on fares, meals, and hotels on a Rotary-speech trip, pretending the while that, ha, that's nothing.

DID YOU read Page One of this issue? For your own sake, we hope so. Everyone at work on that Golden Anniversary Souvenir Issue is excited about it. We wouldn't want you to miss out on ordering extra copies while you can.

Want a Copy?



YES, reprints of this month's cover picture are available—but in limited number! They are printed on pebbled stock and they render Tom Dolan's oil painting even more brilliantly than does the cover. Ideal, we think, for framing and hanging in den, recreation room, hunting shack, boys' room, most anywhere.

The quantity IS limited. If you want one of these special copies, send 10 cents in coin (not stamps) at once—and give us your complete address. Write to: The Rotarian Magazine Dept.-C 1600 Ridge Avenue Evanston, Illinois

ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Famed as a playwright and novelist, BEN HECHT achieved early renown as a reporter in Chicago and New York. After three decades, his newspaper stories are still pointed to as classics of journalism. Recently he has been toiling in Hollywood's movie vineyards as a screenwriter.



Hecht

HARVEY S. FIRESTONE, JR., chairman of an Ohio tire company bearing his name, is national head of United Community Campaigns of America, organized to raise funds for health and welfare work.



Manchester

CEDRIC LARSON writes much about Sweden and on Swedish-American subjects. . . . ROBERT A. MANCHESTER, a Youngstown, Ohio, lawyer, is a Rotary International Director.

TOM DOLAN, the bow-tied gentleman below, is an Illinois artist who specializes in wild-life painting. He draws from specimens, makes his fish and game dimensionally accurate. . . . JOSH DRAKE carries mail in Oklahoma and writes in his spare time. . . . Texan EUGENE MILLER is a regional editor for a business magazine. . . . In Nairobi, Kenya, ROTARIAN J. J. HUGHES is an automobile importer. . . . HOWARD G. SPALDING, a Mount Vernon, N. Y., Rotarian, is an educator.



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IN THIS ISSUE

VOLUME LXXXV

OCTOBER, 1954

NUMBER 4

This Rotary Month.....	3	
Why Do You Work So Hard?.....	HOWARD G. SPALDING.....	6
The Skyscraper at Home.....	7	
Let's Raze Those Travel Barriers	RALPH THOMAS.....	8
Gertie	BEN HECHT.....	11
Should the U. S. Adopt Free Trade? (Debate)		
Yes!	HARRISON SCHMITT	12
No!	HARRY J. DEVEREAUX.....	13
The Chest Expands!.....	HARVEY S. FIRESTONE, JR.	14
When the Fellows Come to Town....	ROBERT A. MANCHESTER..	16
Rotary's Foundation Fellows for 1954-55.....	18	
Sweden's Master Builder.....	CEDRIC LARSON.....	21
Kenya in Contrast.....	J. J. HUGHES.....	22
Golden Anniversary Nuggets.....		25
How about the Four-Way Test?.....	THE EDITOR.....	26
Why Those Signs?.....	JOSH DRAKE	29
Speaking of Books.....	JOHN T. FREDERICK.....	30
Building in Harmony.....		32
Peeps at Things to Come.....	HILTON IRA JONES.....	35
Halloween	EUGENE MILLER	36
Hong Kong Has Twins.....		39

Other Features and Departments:

Your Letters.....	2	Growth	50
On Putting Some Fun into It	10	World of Beauty.....	54
Cogwheel Commemoratives	15	My Hand, Sir.....	55
Now—About a Week and a		Yea, Sulthorpe!	
Day	31	Yea, Bentwaters!.....	56
Rotary Reporter.....	40	Opinion	57
Take a Page from Cazenovia.	43	Rotary Foundation	
Personalities	45	Contributions	60
An 'A' for 'Bish'.....	46	Hobby Hitching Post.....	62
Odd Shots	47	Stripped Gears.....	64



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Why Do You Work So Hard?

*Polled on that question, businessmen give some answers
reflecting the influence of Rotary.*

By HOWARD G. SPALDING

Rotarian, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

THAT you work hard—too hard—your wife often insists and you sometimes agree. But why?

Money? Of course. Prestige? Certainly. Liking for responsibility? Yes. Fear of the future and desire for security? To some extent. But according to a study just completed by a major magazine, the business leader, from the chairman of the board to the young executive just starting the long climb to the top, works hard for two other reasons more important than any of these: *self-expression* and a *sense of contribution*.

Build that plant! Your ideas, your dreams, are a part of its making. Develop that product! Your inventiveness and technical skill contribute to its creation.

Every achievement carries with it a reward in your sense of contribution. From that new plant will flow articles that will make living better for thousands, perhaps millions, of people. That new product will bring health or happiness, or at the very least convenience, to all who use it.

The desire for self-expression and the sense of contribution are two aspects of a single drive, the drive to *create*.

Through the ages the urge for creativity has driven the artist to paint, the author to write, the musician to compose, the teacher to teach, and the religious leader to minister to his fellowmen. Often the monetary rewards of even the most gifted have been pitifully small. But always the creative spirit with its urge for self-expression and service has been a distinguishing mark of a profession. The late Justice Brandeis, of the

Supreme Court of the United States, once gave this definition of a profession:

"First, a profession is an occupation for which the necessary preliminary training is intellectual in character, involving knowledge and to some extent learning, as distinguished from mere skill.

"Second, it is an occupation which is pursued largely for others and not merely for oneself.

"Third, it is an occupation in which the amount of financial return is not the accepted measure of success."

Does business management qualify as a profession according to this definition? Certainly preparation for such work is becoming increasingly intellectual in character. Great universities are providing thousands of future business leaders with education that is increasingly broad. The books and magazines of the businessman now look at government, psychology, sociology, and other fields heretofore largely ignored. On the first count, business leadership is well on its way.

But does business management qualify as a profession on the other two counts? What about service to others?

The results of the study referred to are only straws in the wind—but the wind is blowing. Service is no longer merely a pious expression of intention by a few businessmen. It is a necessity for survival in a highly competitive business society. The growing complexity and interdepend-

ence of our business life continually makes us consider the effects upon others of every policy decision. In many businesses those "others" may be half a world away.

What of the third test? Is financial return becoming less the measure of success in business? Certainly the spread between the high and the low incomes in business is lessening. In 1904 Andrew Carnegie had a personal income of 18 million dollars and no income tax. That year the average annual income of his workers was less than \$700. The days of such wide disparities are gone.

The readiness of business leaders to enter government service, often at great financial sacrifice, may also indicate an increase in professional spirit. Monetary reward seems less a measure of business success. In this third respect, too, the trend is toward the professionalization of business leadership.

Rotary has an important interest in this trend. Service to others has long been one of its basic ideals. Men qualify for Rotary membership on the basis of professional fitness rather than wealth. In thousands of communities Rotary has helped to raise the ethical standards of businessmen. The fellowship of Rotary has tempered the competitive spirit of its members, giving them a broader and sounder understanding of their relations to others in the business community. In the professionalization of business leadership, Rotary can take satisfaction. Rotary's own hard, creative work has been a strong force shaping the motives for the modern hard-working businessman.

Guest EDITORIAL

The
SKYSCRAPER
At Home

In 1885 a steel skeleton rose up over Chicago, Illinois. Soon it gathered around itself thin curtain walls of masonry. It was the world's first skyscraper. Today's Chicago visitors—like those who will attend Rotary's Golden Anniversary Convention next May—cannot see that architectural landmark. It yielded its place on earth to a taller son, seen at the far right among its vertical kin in this dramatic photographic negative.



First skyscraper:
the Home Insurance
Building, of 1885.
... (Right) LaSalle
Street, looking
north.



Illustration by
Jim Hicks



Let's Raze Those Travel

IT WAS most discouraging to my friend in India. He was close to cancelling his trip across Europe to the United States, and I could not blame him in the least if he did.

"In our century," he wrote me, "when we have brought time and distance under such fine control, it is difficult to fathom the failure of so many friendly countries to better express mutual trust at their borders."

At first I thought of the border shared by the United States and Canada, which I cross rather frequently from my home in Detroit, Michigan. I am barely aware of entering a "foreign" land. Then I realized this was not the sort of border encountered by my Indian friend, whom we shall call Sunil Bose (roughly equivalent in English to John Smith).

Actually, he could have flown across the world from India to the

United States in as little time as it would take to drive from some corners of my country to the border we share with Canada. This he could have done, except for the strange, invisible barriers across his path.

As he was discouraged by the prospect of waiting month after month for the issuance of assorted visas, police certificates, and health certificates, I was disturbed. In one sense, it was sympathy for Sunil Bose, who is both a fellow Rotarian and an active member of the Automobile Club of Bengal in Calcutta. In another sense, I felt keenly the interest of both these organizations—Rotary and the automobile clubs of many countries—in making it possible for men of goodwill to meet freely, and thus better to understand their respective problems.

The experience of Sunil Bose (whom I am still looking forward to greeting) set me to making a number of inquiries. I was surprised to learn that although passports had been in use for centuries as safe-conduct papers in time of war, their compulsory peacetime use was relatively new—mostly since World War I. Great Britain, for example, did not make passports compulsory for aliens until 1920. For Sunil Bose, of course, such facts are spare comfort; travelling, he cannot use merely his birth certificate or other simple papers as his father might have done. Specifically, how many documents would he require in international travel? How many would I? How many would be required of a citizen of some third continent, such as South America?

I asked the AAA's travel specialists to help me. With the co-operation of international air lines,

AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FORTUNE

my associates provided me with a rather surprising report. It is not only that many documents are required, but these documents vary greatly country by country.

Let me be specific by showing what would be required of Sunil Bose of India in making a trip by air around the world. He is to call on 13 lands, these being Pakistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey, Italy, France, England, Ireland, the United States, The Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand, and Burma.

He would need 26 different types of documents—visas, certificates, declarations, etc. Among these are to be found a passport; a total of nine visas; a total of 31 photographs; police and medical certificates; letters proving his financial status; letters of recommendation; personal declarations of origin and health; foreign-exchange declarations; income-tax clearances; police registrations; exit permits, and a few others.

Now let's break that down by

to issue visa; currency declaration and personal declaration of origin and health on arrival; certificates for cholera, typhoid-paratyphoid, typhus, and smallpox.

Italy: passport; visa; smallpox and cholera certificates; foreign-exchange declaration and police security card on arrival.

France: passport; visa; certificates for cholera and typhus.

England: passport.

Ireland: passport; foot-and-mouth certificate on arrival.

United States: passport; visa; three photographs; medical and police certificates; fingerprinting; two letters of reference; proof of adequate funds, of being not medically inadmissible, of being not subversive, and of being not otherwise inadmissible; onward transportation; income-tax clearance before departure; certificates for smallpox and cholera.

The Philippines: passport; visa; three photographs; letter of recommendation; police certificate; good health certificate; six photographs on arrival; head tax of \$12.50 (under certain conditions is refunded); certificates for smallpox, cholera, and typhus.

Hong Kong: passport; visa with prior authorization to issue visa; two photographs after arrival; smallpox

sorted documents required by my own country and those I intend to visit.

These are the documents I would need: passport; eight visas; police and good health certificates; letters of recommendation; letter from travel agency or air line setting forth travel plans; letter showing intended travel plans; 21 photographs; typhoid, smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, and plague certificates. Of course, where sanitation standards are questionable, health requirements are clearly a travel asset.

In some cases I am far better off than my Indian friend. Thailand, for instance, does not require so much as a visa. A United States citizen does not need prior authorization to obtain a visa to most countries, and the time to get them may be quite short.

However, if a passport contains an Israeli visa, the itinerary must be rearranged so as not to include certain countries.

Once under way, the traveller

High as they are, they're falling

before some wide, united efforts.

By RALPH THOMAS

Barriers

points en route and have a close look at the wide variance in requirements:

Pakistan: passport; visa, including prior authorization to issue visa, and bank letter establishing financial status; onward transportation; personal declaration of origin and health on arrival; exit permit prior departure; income-tax clearance if stay exceeds 90 days; Pakistan refugee tax of \$1.51 payable on arrival; departure bond may be required.

Iraq: passport; visa; two photographs; letter from air line setting forth travel plans; letter showing intended itinerary; letter of recommendation; onward transportation; exit permit; certificates for smallpox, cholera, and stool test. (If the passport contains an Israeli visa, the passenger may not land.)

Lebanon: passport; visa, with three photographs and prior authorization to issue visa; exit permit; certificates for smallpox, cholera, and typhoid-paratyphoid. (If passport contains an Israeli visa, passenger may not land.)

Turkey: passport; visa, with two photographs and prior authorization

and cholera certificates.

Thailand: passport; visa; ten photographs; deposit bond of \$200 and immigration fee of \$2 on arrival; temporary residence fee of \$1; exit permit; proof of being not medically defective or subversive; smallpox and cholera certificates.

Burma: passport; visa with prior authorization to issue visa (fee, \$30); onward transportation; good health and smallpox certificates.

It is almost as difficult, I learned, for a citizen of Brazil in making the visit to Europe which I mentioned above. To visit 14 countries would take 24 different kinds of documents, ranging from passport and 13 visas to departure bonds worth \$410.

As for myself, to view the problem as an American traveller, the air lines advise that I could fly around the world in as little as five days' travel time at a fare as low as \$1,347.85. However, it could take several weeks and \$127.57 in fees to acquire the as-

Credentials of Author

Height: 6 ft. 4 in.

Hair: graying

Eyes: blue

Occupation: business executive



This month Ralph Thomas will complete his second one-year term as president of the American Automobile Association. Long a leader in the printing industry, Mr. Thomas is an active member and a Past President of the Rotary Club of Detroit, Michigan.

Signature:

* Ralph Thomas

faces further documentary rigors. He must pay taxes and fees totalling \$20.25; post departure bond, complete currency declaration forms, and personal declaration of origin and health forms; obtain exit permits; submit income-tax clearance; and register with local security police.

In all, I would have completed and filed 46 documents and paid taxes and fees of \$147.82, an amount representing over 10 percent of my transportation cost. I am sure that by this point my friend Sunil Bose would extend a degree of sympathy to me!

These vagaries and variances in international travel regulations are offset, in some measurable degree, by a number of forward steps taken in recent years. This progress has not been spectacular, but

it demonstrates the ability of nations to overcome lethargy.

Some countries already have reduced their entry requirements to a rather reasonable minimum. The visa requirement has been waived, particularly by nations keen on attracting tourist dollars; even the passport in certain places is not demanded, substituting in its place a simple tourist card. This has served to encourage travel and develop tourism into a major segment of national economy. All this is to the good. Unfortunately, it has not been sufficiently widespread or uniform. Some countries with the most to gain from travel expenditures have done the least to make the traveller's entry simple.

The American Automobile Association, particularly through its

International Travel Department, for many years has been keenly concerned with the need for simplification in requirements, both for motorists and travellers generally. Together with similar groups of other lands, organized in the International Federation of Automobile Clubs and the International Touring Alliance, we have pressed on a world scale for an increased degree of travel freedom.

These efforts have produced significant, and promising, results. In 1949, through the channels of the United Nations, there was adopted a new treaty governing international automobile travel. It replaced previous treaties which had been unchanged since 1926, and through the new document the signatory nations granted to their citizens [Continued on page 52]

On Putting Some Fun into It

A 19-STORY building is rising at 555 Fifth Avenue in New York City. When the riveters came on the job, their air hammers filled the neighborhood with that relentless d-d-d-d-d—d-d-d-d-d which noisily spells progress. Among those disturbed were some young advertising men in an office overlooking the site . . . so, in all good humor, they splashed a big sign along the top edge of their building saying, "Quiet! Advertising Minds at Work." Riveters, passers-by, and New York in general looked up and smiled. They smiled wider when

the textile people on the floor below the advertising agency came out with a similar sign requesting quiet so they could get on with their knitting . . . and when still another firm requested quiet because of a "Big Real Estate Deal Going On." But people actually laughed out loud when the steel men, pushed to the limit, hung up a sign of their own addressed to their complaining neighbors and all others insensitive to 'he finer things. You see the sign below.

The moral, obviously: put some fun into it!



Photos: Wide World



Gertie

By BEN HECHT
American Author and Playwright

GERTIE was the oldest lady of our household. She was in her 70's and was one of our cooks and cleaners. She was five feet tall, deaf, red cheeked, weather beaten, and radiant eyed. She teetered and clomped through the day like a redskin on the warpath. Dust was the enemy.

Gertie had been a scrub lady and washerwoman since her childhood. At 8 she had begun to clean floors in Germany. Come to Brooklyn, she had been early widowed and left with five small sons. Of her husband she said, "Ooh! He wash no goot! All the time drink. Und he was hit me, too. He died in Bellfew Hoshpital. No goot, dat feller."

Left alone, she had toiled 18 hours a day bringing up her five sons to become policemen. They ate well in their boyhood. She had never made complaint and had worshiped God amid her scrub pails and washtubs.

She was in her 50's when we found her "schroobing" in a Henry Street house where we had gone to live among the noises, smells, and hazards of the

slums. I had induced Rose to move to Henry Street after a year in New York. I thought it would be good to taste the city's squalor.

Gertie, discovered in this squalor, was to remain with us until she died in her 80's, never to stop teetering and clomping, whooping and schroobing till she was ridden off to the hospital to die. "Gott ish goot zu me," she announced proudly when in a reminiscent mood. "He always gived me woik to do."

She went to church once a year on Christmas Eve and contributed 10 cents toward the maintenance of the faith, which she revered.

Rose sat beside Gertie in the hospital when she was dying and told her she would ask the priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral to say a mass to take away the pain. Gertie was dying of cancer. "A high mass," said Rose, weeping. "No, Mish Heck," Gertie gasped, "high mass cosht ten dollar. Too much. Better make low mass. Cosht one dollar." She held up a gnarled finger. "Must nit t'rown money away."

"No, Gertie," said Rose. "It will be a high mass, for ten dollars."

In St. Patrick's Cathedral the priest refused the money, after hearing the story of Gertie. He said a high mass for nothing. A stranger was found to light the candles in front of St. Anne, Gertie's favorite intercessor. The stranger in the big cathedral whispered, "Tell her I will know her when we meet in Heaven."

Gertie's stinginess was deep and touching, to friends as well as to priest and stranger. It was like a battle trauma. It told of the days of 18-hour toil, of penny by penny earned over her scrub pails to feed her sons. In Nyack her hand would reach into the bathroom and switch off the light while I was shaving.

On her first trip across the country with Lester Bartow, who might be called the Hecht family's general assistant, she demanded each night before retiring that he fetch her a pail of water, soap, and brush. She scrubbed the floors of each of the motels in which she slept. During the day she whooped with anguish at the prices charged by restaurants. Lolling in the back seat of the car she would look for poor people all along the way to California. A dusty figure in the road would set her to clucking, "Poor people. All alone und so hungry."

Rose gave her fancy hats and silk dresses and sent her off with Lester to the theater. She returned always with a drunken air and whooping that she had seen, "Lots fine t'ings. Lobely goils! All neked! Whee! Real lobely! But nit so goot like the Mish Heck! No, neber! The Mish Heck ish the best von all of them!" And she would push her head against Rose's head and laugh boisterously. A portrait of Gertie painted by Billy Brice hangs in our entrance hall in Nyack. Gertie looks moodier on canvas than she did in life, but her small deep eyes still twinkle on our home.

YES!

It's Sound Economics Says Harrison Schmitt

AMERICA'S recent readjustment from effortless prosperity and the vast sums spent to bolster wobbly finances of other nations in the free world call for a reexamination of basic economic principles. And the A B C of all economics is that wealth and well-being are based on the exchange of goods and services. It must follow that restrictions to that exchange curtail the production of wealth and diminish well-being and may even put our survival in jeopardy.

For a vivid example of this, turn to Canada. On a recent visit there I was struck by the intense interest of Canadians in all news bearing on international trade. Why are they so concerned? Because, like most countries, Canada produces a limited variety of goods. She must sell minerals and prod-

ucts of forests and farms to buy the automobiles, machine tools, business machines, medical supplies, and the military and other kinds of goods she needs. Normally most of these imports come from the United States.

The time is past, if ever it existed, when we Americans can cynically shrug off the effect on other countries of our tariffs, domestic price fixing, embargoes, and official red tape. We also need foreign trade not only to enhance our own economic stability but to keep strong. We no longer are self-sufficient. In peace we are almost wholly dependent upon others for chrome, manganese, tin, tungsten, nickel, cobalt, mica, and other ores and partially dependent for lead, zinc, copper, and iron. In time of war we are dependent on foreign sources for some 20 strategic minerals and metals as well as many other materials.

Such facts reinforce with urgency the economic A B C that wealth and well-being depend upon exchange of goods and services. At home we have long been aware of this principle, even pointing with some pride to our free trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We resist any attempt by individual States of our United States to set up barriers to trade. But what some of us forget or overlook is that the time has come to think in terms of the larger world community.

Various groups that once stoutly defended high tariffs are beginning to see the light. And this basic question is becoming clearer: *Are certain productive groups to get special benefits at the expense of the consumers, the taxpayers, and other productive groups?*

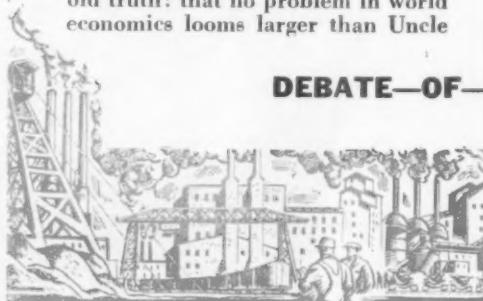


A mining geologist whose reputation has crossed his nation's borders, Harrison Schmitt has written widely on his profession. Soon he will go to India for service under the U. S. Point Four program. He is a Rotarian in Silver City, New Mexico.

SHOULD THE FREE

When last July the President of the United States signed an order permitting duties on imported watches to rise as much as 50 percent, a storm of argument blew through the world press. This storm merely added an exclamation point to an old truth: that no problem in world economics looms larger than Uncle

DEBATE—OF—



In the past, principal beneficiaries of restricted imports have been producers of goods normally that are in short supply in the domestic market, or are inferior, or expensive. But in recent years we have seen a Government-fostered domestic monopoly and price fixing for producers of foodstuffs and cotton which normally are produced in *excess* of the domestic market. And by one means or another these producers are also protected from foreign competition. So as the market has been narrowed by dead storage, high prices, and embargoes in competing imports, our exports of foodstuffs and cotton have declined.

Another group of producers now also has surpluses which could be sold advantageously abroad. It manufactures automobiles, machine tools, business machines, mining machinery, and a variety of hard goods such as refrigerators. But their export sales are limited by the volume of goods we permit to be imported—for trade is a two-way street.

Who pays "the bonus" received by all these protected producers? It is the [Continued on page 47]

U. S. ADOPT TRADE?

Sam's position on trade. For the fifth time in our 21-year series of debates-of-the-month we air the problem, bringing you this time the views of two United States Rotarians whose experience has led them to arrive at opposite conclusions. Your letter of comment on the issue between them is welcome.—Eds.

THE—MONTH



SHOULD we of the United States move toward free trade? Or should we maintain protective tariffs? To the former my answer is "No" and to the latter it is "Yes." But before citing my reasons, let's note that new countries having cheap land and few people always start by producing agricultural products and raw materials, and export these to a mother country in exchange for manufactured goods. When population increases, the demand for finished materials grows and manufacturing usually is encouraged by tariff protection from outside competition. Frequently imports are then limited, quotas set up, and licenses required.

That has been the pattern for the United States. With an abundant supply of raw materials and a protective-tariff policy, our economy has thrived and has become strong. We live in a world cut up by geography and by human factors into units called nations and it behooves each to develop its human and its natural resources. While none can be completely self-sufficient, yet each should work out a policy of making the most of

NO! Tariffs Keep Things in Balance Replies Harry J. Devereaux

what it has, supplementing its economic lacks by trading goods and services of which it has a surplus for those it requires.

A fundamental fallacy of the free-trade arguments is its assumption that we live in a world of assured and everlasting peace. Nor is it yet "one world" in any practical sense. Even the free nations are an agglomeration of States, each of which is zealously sovereign. We have no supergovernment with an all-wise parliament. The best we have been able to achieve is a so-called United Nations and various alliances. So the stern truth is that each country must individually or in association with others look to its own economic well-being. And it follows that the United States would do neither itself nor its friends a service by becoming weak.

Out of the free-trade fallacy just cited grows another. It is that each nation should produce—if I may paraphrase a popular song—*only* what comes naturally. O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nation-wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture, and Labor on Import-Export Policy, put this point well in a recent speech.

"World-wide free trade," he said, "would permit each country to produce such crops, mine such minerals, and process or manufacture such goods as its soil, climate, natural resources, labor skill, and labor supply combine to make most profitable. Should all countries adhere to this principle, the Tropics would produce tropical fruits and other tropical products, the Temperate Zone would produce those things for which its climate best fits it, and would not try to produce coffee or bananas; that would be too expensive. It would

trade its own products for the latter, and everybody would benefit. This is the concept of international division or specialization of labor."

It sounds good. But as Mr. Strackbein points out, had the United States followed it, we would have been hard put because of the lack of rubber to turn the tide of World War II. In 1941 the supply of crude rubber was shut off. Fortunately our scientists could produce a synthetic substitute. It would be shortsighted national policy indeed were Uncle Sam to let himself become vulnerable on rubber again.

"Next time we might not be so lucky," Mr. Strackbein warns. "If the imposition or raising of a tariff is necessary to give us this assurance, we should use it. Even the original free trader, Adam Smith, made an [Continued on page 50]



Harry J. Devereaux is a past president of the Wool Bureau and of the American Wool Council, is now the secretary-treasurer of South Dakota's sheep growers organization. He is a banker, ranchman, former newspaperman, and Rotarian in Rapid City.



**An old idea for raising
community welfare funds
is taking root in many
new countries.**

It's Community Chest campaign time in Tokyo, and schoolgirls accept the contribution of a Japanese mother and give her her "receipt"—a Red Feather.

The 'Chest' Expands!

By HARVEY S. FIRESTONE, Jr.

Chairman, United Community Campaigns of America

HERE is a growing file of correspondence from such (to me) intriguing places as Bombay, Athens, Singapore, The Hague, Berlin, San Salvador, Djakarta, and Trinidad, at the offices of Community Chests and Councils of America, New York City. Although they are in carefully constructed English sentences, the letters carry a slightly "different" flavor and they all ask essentially the same question: "How can we start an American-style Community Chest?"

This question is of special interest to me and some 2 million other men and women who are also volunteers in "American-style Community Chests and United Fund campaigns. It means that an American institution—something that a good many of us think of as a purely local operation—is taking on an international significance. It would seem we have proved the Community Chest way of providing health and wel-

fare services a good way and we are pleased to see it taking hold around the world. It is thrifty, it is efficient, and it succeeds because it transcends all differences of race, creed, politics, or vocation.

The Community Chest idea grew out of a coöperative organization for soliciting funds for local charities in Denver, Colorado, back in 1887. Cleveland, Ohio, is generally credited with being the first city to organize a united fund-raising effort along modern Community Chest lines. This occurred in 1913. A big impetus toward united campaigning came with World War I, when the War Chests of that era and local community health and welfare service appeals joined together to save harassed citizens both time and money.

In the years between the two wars, budgeting of funds and community planning of welfare services were added to the united campaign idea and a national organization was formed to help local Chests awaken the people to the re-

quirements of welfare needs. By the end of World War II the united fund way of providing welfare services was firmly established as a national institution and was as fundamental as the American frontier-day tradition of mutual assistance. By 1949



To Sharosh Mody (center), of India, is presented the film You and Shorty by C. J. Devine, Pasadena, Calif., Community Chest director (left), and Pasadena Rotarian Gleeson L. Payne.

there were some 1,300 Community Chests or United Funds in the United States and Canada conducting united Red Feather campaigns. Today there are more than 1,800 communities using the united way of planning, budgeting, and financing local and national voluntary welfare and defense related agencies. Last year they raised more than 280 million dollars for 19,500 of these services.

One of the newest Community Chests to be established overseas is the Chest in Geelong, Australia. A letter dated May 13 informed us that, after almost two years of investigation, "it was resolved by a public meeting held in Geelong City Hall to form the Geelong and District Community Chest Association." Directors were chosen representing a variety of interests including management, labor, and welfare organizations and the month of [Continued on page 58]



Photo: Libson

Child-care service is an activity most usually financed by a Community Chest.

Cogwheel Commemoratives

POSTMEN are keeping posted on Rotary.

So are Government officials, artists, engravers, and stamp collectors. From the North Sea to the Caribbean and in many another spot, postal services are preparing stamps to commemorate the origin of this international organization. Already current are the three Belgian stamps reproduced here. The 20- and 80-centime stamps mark the Fifth Regional Conference for Rotary Clubs in the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region, held in Ostend, Belgium. The 4-franc stamp, showing Rotary's cogwheel bridging the two hemispheres, is issued in honor of Rotary's 50th year. All three designs

are the work of Jean Van Noten, internationally known Belgian artist.

The Government of Nicaragua has announced that it will print two sets of stamps honoring Rotary, one for airmail and the other for surface postage. Each set will come in graduated denominations.

The Governments of Cuba and the Dominican Republic have made public their decisions to issue Rotary Commemoratives, though details are still unannounced.

Panama will print Rotary stamps in three denominations: 6 and 21 centavos and one-Balboa. Colors will be, respectively, lilac, red, and black. The design will show the Isthmus of Panama within

the circle of the cogwheel of Rotary.

In the decree providing for this issue, the President of Panama said: "Rotary International during its entire existence has carried on a most important cultural work of social help in Panama, and has contributed to strengthening and tightening the bonds of solidarity between those countries which have recognized this organization for its public benefit."

In past years, Rotary's emblem has appeared on other postal issues. In connection with international Conventions held in their countries, the Governments of Austria, Cuba, and Brazil offered Rotary issues, respectively, in 1931, 1940, and 1948.





You, too, can be a teacher

of the Rotary Foundation—if you

offer a course in home customs.

By ROBERT A. MANCHESTER

Chairman, Rotary Foundation Fellowships and
International Student Exchange Committee

When the Fellows Come to Town

A VERY few years ago a Rotary Club in the Scottish highlands was discussing a plan to invite some Rotary Fellows to their community.

"This is farm country," said one of the members, a retired major and a landowner. "We have nothing to interest tourists here. I oppose the idea."

"Not so," replied one of his fellow members. "You yourself have a place that would interest any student from abroad."

And so he did. For the major was a master of a 900-year-old castle. He had so taken for granted this family estate that he never realized anyone else would find it unusual.

The Club's plan carried, and today many a Rotary Fellow remembers his visit to that Scottish castle—"a treasure house of antiquity," as one of them described it some weeks ago. Equally important, that Rotarian major has learned what fun it is to entertain bright young friends from other countries. He is now one of his Club's most eager exponents of International Service.

There's a lesson in this story. Our Rotary Foundation program is based not just on the study of books. Just as important, we feel, is the chance students have to live in and observe a country other than their own. We want them to make friends, to practice a new language, to sample the life and customs of other people. In this side of their education, you, Mr. Rotarian, are one of their professors.

Perhaps you've never thought of yourself as an educator. Perhaps like that Scottish major, you've never thought of *your* home as something to interest the outsider. If you haven't, then you have a fine chance to discover new things about yourself and your community.

Right now in Europe, North and South America, Asia, Australia, and Africa, 112 young people from 33 countries are starting an exciting year's adventures. One of those young people may be unpacking his steamer trunk in a dormitory not far from your own front door. (You can find out who and where they are on the following pages.) Through contributions to the Rotary Foundation, you have helped



bring this student to your country. That's laudable! But if his year is to be a full success, he must get to know *you* and the way you live. Will you help him with that part of his education, too?

Lately I have been leafing through some letters from the 1953-54 group of Foundation Fellows. One of those keen young scholars, after describing a wonderful Rotary District Conference that he attended, added this somber note about the community where he was studying: "There is one insurmountable obstacle in getting to know the town's populace. Even the local Rotary Club, while formally polite, reflects this aloofness, and one cannot help but feel that the Rotary Fellow is placed in the category of 'obligation' to be fulfilled."

Could it be the Fellow's own fault? Perhaps, but he has no difficulty making friends in other places. Is this Rotary Club a "cold" group? I doubt that there is such a thing. Probably each member of that Club has waited for someone else to break the ice. An International Service Committee has slipped up. So at least one very admirable young person on this earth is going about with a totally mistaken idea about this community.

Fortunately, that's not a typical letter. From other university communities, the story is quite different. Take, for example, two cities named Cambridge—one in Massachusetts, U.S.A., and the other in England. U. S. Cambridge Rotarians entertain local Fel-

lows with Sunday afternoon "open houses" in their homes, trips to the theater, dinner parties. And in the older English Cambridge, Rotarians even write their Fellows-to-be before they come to town. One of them explains, "I think this is a help, as they know someone to whom they can turn in the event of any difficulties soon after they arrive."

Most Rotary Clubs, of course, must help the Fellow from farther away. That means writing an invitation, working out travel and housing arrangements, and attending many another detail. But even the small Club can make a great success of bringing Fellows to town. Look at Epernay, France. In the vineyard-covered Marne River valley, it is a happy town of 20,000 people including 31 Rotarians. The Epernay Club is young, but every year since it was organized in 1950 the Club has entertained every Rotary Fellow studying in France—and all at the same time in a kind of international house party.

Rotarians have shown their young visitors the famed Cathedral of Reims, old champagne caves, the mellow countryside—and a true look at provincial France.

"That's wonderful hospitality," you might say, "but my Club can't afford to entertain all the Rotary Fellows studying in this country."

Neither could the Rotary Club of Oildale, California. A letter from Dr. Robert L. Orrick, of Oildale, says, "Perhaps many Clubs are like ours; the budget for programs has to be small. But we have found a way to bring expense down, to entertain Rotary Fellows, and to have programs that are the high light of the program year."

Oildale does it this way: Within 50 miles there are six Rotary Clubs, five of them meeting on different days of the week. Oildale Rotarians write Fellows studying in Los Angeles and San Francisco, inviting them to their community—and to the other near-by spots. When it's convenient for all concerned, a schedule is worked out to pass the Fellows around among the Clubs. Expenses are shared, so that costs run each Club only \$5 to \$16 per guest—a bargain investment in international goodwill and lively Club programs!

Once you have brought the Fellows to your home town, you'll want to make their stay enjoyable and



profitable, to show them the most interesting things about your community. Fellows visiting London have written home about attending sessions of the House of Commons and even seeing Sir Winston Churchill and Clement Attlee. Fellows in Tokyo have gone on Rotary-conducted tours of that great city and its near-by resort of Hakone.

In large cities, of course, such sight-seeing tours suggest themselves readily. What about Middle-sized Town, off the mainstream of world events? Well, remember that Scottish major. He overlooked his own castle. Don't forget that to an Asian student, a supermarket has as much local color as an Oriental bazaar has for a Westerner. To some young people silos are stranger than Gothic spires, and city councils more fascinating than tribal rites.

Before me is a clipping from a large metropolitan newspaper in the United States. It tells about an attractive American girl who studied in Australia as a Rotary Foundation Fellow. What were some of the high lights that she told the folks back home? Visits to a sugar-cane company and an "out back" sheep station!

Most important of all, I feel, is making the Rotary Fellow at home—in your home. Whether yours is a mansion or a cottage, it's important as a segment of your community's family life. And you alone can open that door to the visiting Fellow.

One of last year's Fellows wrote about the homes he had visited in Stirling, Scotland. He didn't just see the home of one host. He was met at the train by the Club President, and entertained by another Rotary family for tea. He spent the night in still another home, visited next morning in another. Before he caught his train later that day, he had toured yet another Rotarian's place of business, and had taken tea in one more residence. That Fellow knows Stirling's people pretty well—and in warmly personal terms.

That's the crux of this Foundation program, of course. It's at the center of Rotary's International Service. We cross frontiers, in spirit at least, not as agencies or Governments, but as people. We make friends. We share goodwill. Opening our own front doors may seem a simple gesture, but when we bid one of our Fellows, "Come in; make yourself at home," we are adding a measure of understanding and friendship to the whole world. And in years to come, others may say that we have opened our doors to world-wide peace.

*Illustrations by
Bernard Gloczowsky*



Rotary's Foundation

HERE are the 112 young men and women from 33 countries in whom your Rotary Foundation has invested the money you gave for the purpose—young people of outstanding merit and purposiveness who travelled across oceans and in sky lanes to universities in countries other than their own so they can acquire something be-



Jon B. Applequist, 22, Berkeley, Calif., will attend physical chemistry classes at the University of Heidelberg, in Germany.



Ryohji Asaka, 27, Yokohama, will study international trade at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Pa.



Shem K. Blackley, Jr., 22, Shelby, N.C., will go to the University of London for his advanced studies in civil engineering.



Marcel Jean Bolle de Bal, 24, of Brussels, Belgium goes to the University of Chicago for more study in industrial relations.



Alton G. Brieger, 27, of Kingsville, Tex., takes graduate work in European history at the U. of Heidelberg, Germany.



John M. Brooks, 22, Gilmer, Tex., goes to the U. of Bristol, England, for his further studies in mechanical engineering.



Christoph Burchard, 23, Göttingen, Germany, goes to Boston University in Massachusetts for advanced work in theology.



Christopher Buxton, 25, London, England (sponsor: Kensington), gets his business administration at Dartmouth College.



Felix A. Camet, 23, of Lima, Peru, will study agriculture at the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, La., U. S. A.



Victor Cantizano A., 26, Sant. de Los Caballeros, D.R. (sponsor: Puerto Plata) goes to Johns Hopkins for gynecology.



Rita Carboni, 28, Cagliari, Italy, enrolled for advanced law studies at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.



Milton S. Carothers, 22, Tallahassee, Fla., is studying graduate courses in history at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.



Richard L. Chapman, 22, Brookings, S.D., is taking political science and international relations at Cambridge, England.



Robert Charette, 23, of Timmins, Ont., Canada, is in Lausanne, Switzerland, busily studying electrical engineering.



Eladio Chaverri B., 27, Heredia, Costa Rica, is at Rural University in Rio de Janeiro pursuing his study of pathology.



James Peter Chin, 28, of Singapore, is enrolled in journalism studies at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.



Brice M. Clagett, 21, of Washington, D.C., is studying politics and modern history at the University of Allahabad, in India.



Giacomo C. Clausi, 23, of Curitiba, Brazil, matriculated at the University of Rome for advanced study in architecture.



Matthew W. Cooney, Jr., 28, Rockport, Mass. (sponsor: Gloucester), goes to Wellington, N. Z., for his English literature.



John G. Copeland, 27, Bloomington, Ind., will take Spanish at the National University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.



Howell Daniels, 22, Tenby, Wales, is at the University of Syracuse, New York, for advanced work in American literature.



Haroldo da Silva Freire, 25, Marilia, Brazil, is at Ohio State University in Columbus for study in civil engineering.



William P. Deane, 23, of Sydney, Australia, entered Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, for graduate study in law.



Fernando Agapio da Aquino, 29, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, is at the University of Chicago for study of modern credit work.



Warren H. Deem, 26, Dayton, Ohio, goes to Oxford to study international relations and political affairs of the day.



Robert V. DeVito, 27, of Trail, B.C., Canada, is taking advanced neurophysiology at the University of Pisa in Pisa, Italy.



Kenneth A. J. Dickson, 21, Kirkcaldy, Scotland, entered the Institute of International Studies, in Geneva, Switzerland.



Ardis E. Dreisbach, 22, Allentown, Pa., matriculated in comparative literature in the University of California at Los Angeles for his medical education studies.



Sven G. Eliasson, 26, Lund, Sweden, goes to the University of California at Los Angeles for his medical education studies.



Jeanne D. Erard, 22, of Springfield, Mass., matriculated at the University of Paris, France, for advanced work in psychology.



Brian R. Evans, 23, of Manchester, Eng., travelled to Stockholm, Sweden, for business administration and economics.



John E. Evans, 29, of Bemidji, Minn., is at the University of London, Eng., for medical microbiology and biochemistry.



William J. Evans, 22, St. Marys, Ont., Canada, entered Cambridge for graduate study in the field of political science.



Donald L. Farn, 23, Salinas, Calif., goes to Zurich's Swiss Federal Institute of Technology for engineering mechanics.



Elise C. Fiber, 22, of Detroit, Mich., is at the University of Strasbourg in France for further work in political science.



Reyes Rodolfo Flores Z., 25, Guadalajara, Mex., entered the University of Paris, France, to study political sociology.

Fellows for 1954-55

yond their regular course of study. This something additional they get by learning to know the people of their chosen countries, people in Rotary Clubs, in Rotary homes, and in travel about. Their courses are as varied as their countries, from mathematics to pediatrics. It's a year of highly advancing advanced study.



Arne Frederiksen, 28, of Hong Kong, Denmark (sponsor: Slagelse), takes agriculture at State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.



Ernesto F. Fuentes, 22, Havana, Cuba (sponsor: Regla), studies paper technology at Victoria, Manchester, Eng.



Victor W. Gladstone, 22, of Nebraska City, Nebr., will matriculate in University of London for advanced Russian studies.



Sue Glover, 22, of Tullahoma, Tenn., is to study French language and literature at the University of Montpellier, France.



Hile W. Goodrich, 23, of Crawford, Nebr., matriculates in modern European history at Victoria, Manchester, Eng.



John A. Gordon, 26, of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, goes to McGill University, Montreal, for work in pediatric surgery.



Marilyn Habel, 22, Chapel Hill, N.C., is to study political science at the University of Geneva in Switzerland.



Michael P. Hammond, 22, Appleton, Wis., will matriculate in social philosophy at the University of Delhi in India.



Orval Hansen, 28, of Idaho Falls, Ida., goes to the University of London, in England, for his graduate courses in law.



Richard T. Harbison, 22, Greenville, Miss., takes theology from the University of St. Andrews, in St. Andrews, Scotland.



James W. Harper, 22, Galesburg, Ill., enters the University of Paris, France, for advanced courses in French literature.



June Herdman, 22, of Barrow-in-Furness, Eng., goes to McGill University, Montreal, for her course of study in education.



Roy C. Herrenkohl, Jr., 22, Roanoke, Va., will take graduate philosophy and theology at the University of Reading, Eng.



Ronald E. Hill, 22, Oklahoma City, is going for humanities and theology at the University of Edinburgh, in Scotland.



John C. Holden, 27, of Pittsburgh, Pa. (sponsor: Dormont-Mt. Lebanon), takes theology at the University of Edinburgh.



Susan M. Holtringer, 22, Altoona, Pa., studies political science at the University of Canberra in the Australian city.



Fredric R. Jameson, 20, Haddon Heights, N.J., goes to Aix-Marseille, France, for a study of comparative literature.



James Watt Jeffries, 25, Thomasville, Ga., follows a theological curriculum at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland.



Ann Jenkins, 23, of Lima, Ohio, matriculates for advanced French studies at the University of Paris in the capital city.



Michael Kenyon, 23, of Iver, England (sponsor: Uxbridge), will study American history at Duke University, Durham, N.C.



Maurice D. Kirchner, 27, of Paris, France, takes his graduate work in economics at Cornell University in upstate New York.



Oscar A. Knudsen, 26, Cereales, Argentina (sponsor: Santa Rosa), matriculates at Texas A&M, for soil conservation work.



Tore O. Kristoffersen, 23, of Hadsel, Norway, goes to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, for a study of dentistry.



M. Sarva Lakshmi, 27, of Masulipatam, India, takes advanced social science at Simmons College in Boston, Massachusetts.



José Eduardo Larrea Naranjo, 25, Quito, Ecuador, studies engineering at the University of California at Berkeley, Calif.



Arne S. Lindgren, 22, Huntington Park, Calif., takes advanced law at Cambridge University, Cambridge, England.



Paul J. Little, 26, of McMinnville, Oreg., enters Glasgow University (in Scotland) for studies in philosophy and religion.



Fremont C. Louw, 29, Pretoria, South Africa (sponsor: Port Shepstone), goes to Yale for advanced racial relations work.



T. James Luce, Jr., 22, of Elmira, N.Y., enters the American School of Classical Studies, Rome, for work in the classics.



Lawrence S. Martz, Jr., 21, Pontiac, Mich., takes further communications and literature at University of Edinburgh.



William F. Mattoon, 25, Pueblo, Colo., takes advanced study in international law at the University of London, England.



James D. McKeithan, 22, Austin, Tex., goes to the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.



James C. McLin, Jr., 21, Earle, Ark., studies advanced music work at the Brussels, Belgium, Conservatory of Music.



W. Scott McPheat, 25, Roma, Australia (sponsor: South Brisbane), takes theology at Princeton "U" in Princeton, N.J.



Themis G. Michos, 22, Marion, Ind., studies courses in history and economics at the University of Athens in Greece.

Continued

on next

page

Foundation Fellows

(Continued)



Donald H. Millikan, 22, Glendale, Calif., will be enrolled in psychology at the University of London, Eng., for further studies in cardiology



Yves L. Morin, 25, Trois Rivieres, Que., Canada, goes to the University of London, Eng., for further studies in cardiology



Otiya Mukerji, 21, of Allahabad, India, plans a study of education at the Wellesley College in Wellesley, Massachusetts



Keith L. Nelson, 22, of Pacific Palisades, Calif., will study diplomatic history at the Free University of Berlin, Germany



John R. Newby, 22, of Bexleyheath, Eng., goes to Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., for his graduate work in physics



Carlos A. Olaizola, 26, of Minas de Co-
rales, Uruguay, studies wool and sheep
at Massey College, in Palmerston, N. Z.



Holger Olsen, 26, of Esbjerg, Denmark, has matriculated at Harvard University for advanced study of business economics.



Sylvia A. Pachuta, 21, of Mt. Carmel, Pa., matriculates at Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich, for German studies.



Hardie Park, 27, of Columbia, Tenn., is to enter the University of Glasgow, in Scotland, for graduate courses in economics.



Nero R. Parro, 23, Bahia Blanca, Argentina, enters the University of Washington, in Seattle, for industrial electronics.



Mervyn W. Perrine, 26, Madison, Conn. (sponsor: Wallingford), takes social psychology at the "U" of Amsterdam.



Ralph E. Person, 23, Karnes City, Tex. (sponsor: Kennedy), takes theology at the University of Aberdeen, in Scotland.



**Coeliss E. Philla-
baum,** 21, Forty Fort, Pa. (sponsor: King-
ston), gets theatrical
history at Maximilian
University, Germany.



John W. Phillips, 25, of Connellsville, Pa., is to study international affairs at Oxford University in Oxford, England.



Martha J. Pierce, 26, Tucson, Ariz., matriculates in education studies at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland.



Coen Ramaer, 28, The Hague, The Netherlands (sponsor: 's-Gravenhage), studies world economics at "U" of Chicago.



Robert L. Reid, 23, Medindie, Australia (sponsor: Adelaide) takes comparative government at University of Minnesota.



Robert E. Rexer, 25, Mattoon, Ill., matriculates in the University of Chile, in Santiago, for a study of linguistic Spanish.



Richard A. Roloff, 24, Kirkwood, Mo., studies psychology in industry at the University of Melbourne, in Australia.



Mervyn S. Rosser, 28, Auckland, N.Z. (sponsor: Pukekohe), studies mathematics at Brown University in Providence, R. I.



Leyland H. Sackett, 26, Bath, England, attends the British School of Archaeology, Athens, Greece, for classical-arts work.



Julio A. Sagues H., 25, Santiago, Chile, will enroll for advanced law work at the University of Brussels in Belgium.



William C. Sanford, 24, Oroville, Calif., pursues his theological curriculum at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland.



Nancy F. Shand, 25, Oak Park, Ill., matriculates at Oxford University, in England, for graduate social science study.



Duane Skari, 23, Chester, Mont., does further work in economics at the University of Melbourne in Australia.



Elmer W. Smith, 26, Lambertville, N. J. (sponsor: Lambertville-New Hope), goes to Oxford for political-party study.



Nancy Lee Smith, 22, of Washington, N.C., goes to the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, for modern history study.



Robert F. Smith, 22, Edinburgh, Scotland, enters Princeton University, in New Jersey, for his advanced study of chemistry.



G. Edwin Stanford Jr., 25, Centralia, Ill., pursues Christian ethics at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland.



George R. Stockbridge, 23, Natick, Mass., takes Latin-American studies at the University of São Paulo in Brazil.



Viktor A. Straberger, 26, Wels, Austria, enters Stanford University for his work in international relations and law.



Neila Templeton, 23, Hollis, Okla., enters the Conservatory of Santa Cecilia, Rome, Italy, for her applied vocal music.



Nenita B. Tomás, 26, of Manila, P.I., has enrolled for advanced chemistry at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.



Olli Vahtera, 28, Uusikaupunki, Finland, goes to Massachusetts Institute of Technology for work in town planning.



Gerliena A. van Dis, 23, Haarlem, Netherlands, plans to study social-science case work at the University of Minnesota.



Kalamegham Varadarajan, 22, Trichinopoly, India, enters Harvard University for advanced geophysical science study.



Fay R. Vogel, 21, of Delaware, Ohio, matriculates for courses in psychology at the University of Geneva, Switzerland.



Harry Vollrath, III, 23, Kansas City, Mo., is to take his civil engineering work at Cambridge University, Cambridge, England.



Stanley Wardle, 24, of Sunderland, Eng., goes to M.I.T. in Cambridge, Mass., for a study of numerical methodology.



Philip Wilson, 23, of Brighton, Australia (sponsor: Melbourne), gets constitutional law at the "U" of Toronto, in Canada.



Hollis J. Wiseman, 27, Mobile, Ala., matriculates at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, to study clinical pediatrics.



Anders Diös fits industrial buildings to their surroundings.

Photo: Central

IF YOU MET Anders Diös around his familiar university haunts in Uppsala, Sweden, you might mistake him for a college professor thinking of tomorrow's lecture in mathematics. He has an affable, kindly air.

But behind that casual exterior Rotarian Anders Diös has a restless, penetrating mind and a store of energy that have earned him the title of Sweden's master builder. His massive construction firm has repaired cathedrals, restored castles, designed and executed modern factories, and built a significant share of Sweden's great postwar housing developments.

Though his construction work touches almost every phase of Swedish life, Businessman Diös builds more than buildings. A Rotarian since 1936

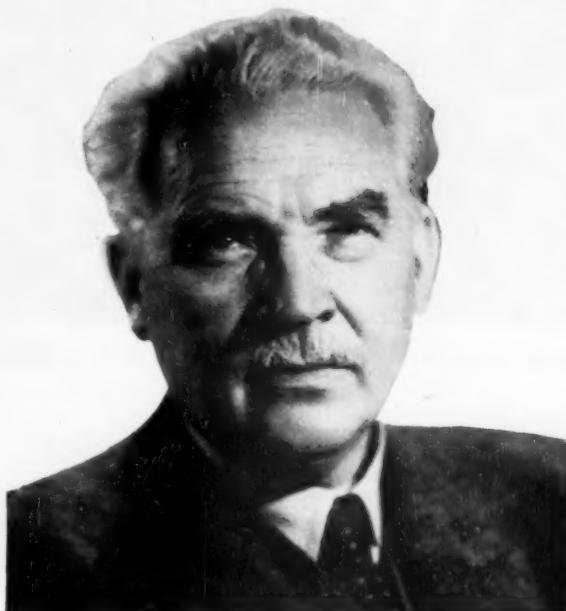
—a charter member and Past President of the Rotary Club of Uppsala —he finds time for service. Remembering his own boyhood as one of ten children in a humble home, he has helped unnumbered young men and women through Uppsala and other Swedish universities with grants, scholarships, and outright financial gifts. He does this youth service work personally; as a familiar figure at student gatherings, he



is affectionately called "Uncle Anders." He maintains a lively interest in still younger generations through his dozen or so grandchildren. And for years now he has led the annual Uppsala children's parade—much to the delight of the tykes.

From his professional activity, Rotarian Diös has developed a broad interest in preserving Sweden's cultural heritage. It is almost a passion with him; his financial aid helps to mark historic sites as well as to house relics in appropriate museums. His own estate is itself almost a museum. A few years ago he acquired an ancient Swedish home which he proceeded to restore and to furnish in the period; it now attracts thousands of visitors annually.

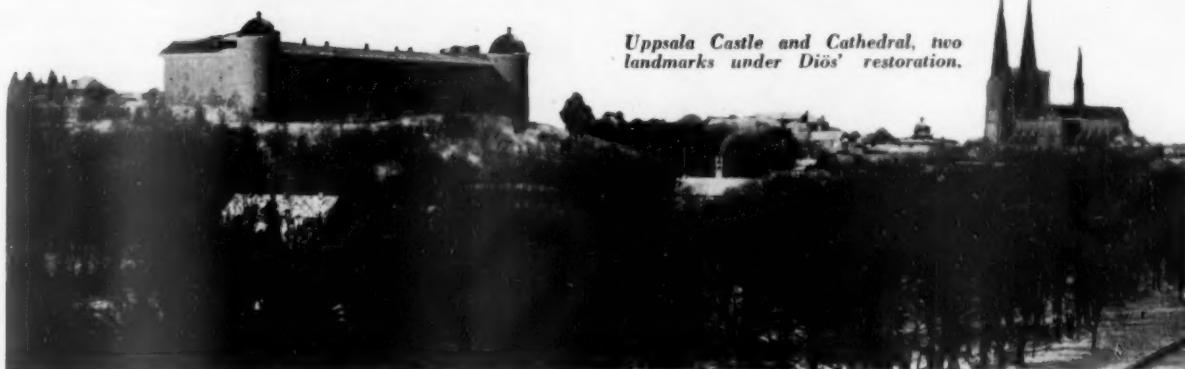
Aside from the obvious [Continued on Page 55]



Rotarian Anders Diös, Sweden's foremost building contractor.

Sweden's Master Builder

By CEDRIC LARSON



Uppsala Castle and Cathedral, two landmarks under Diös' restoration.



Shopping centers, like those of the capital, Nairobi, are new to Kenya. Living men recall that just 60 years ago this site was dense jungle.

You may find witch doctors tending football teams in this African land—a place of problems and promise.



KENYA IN

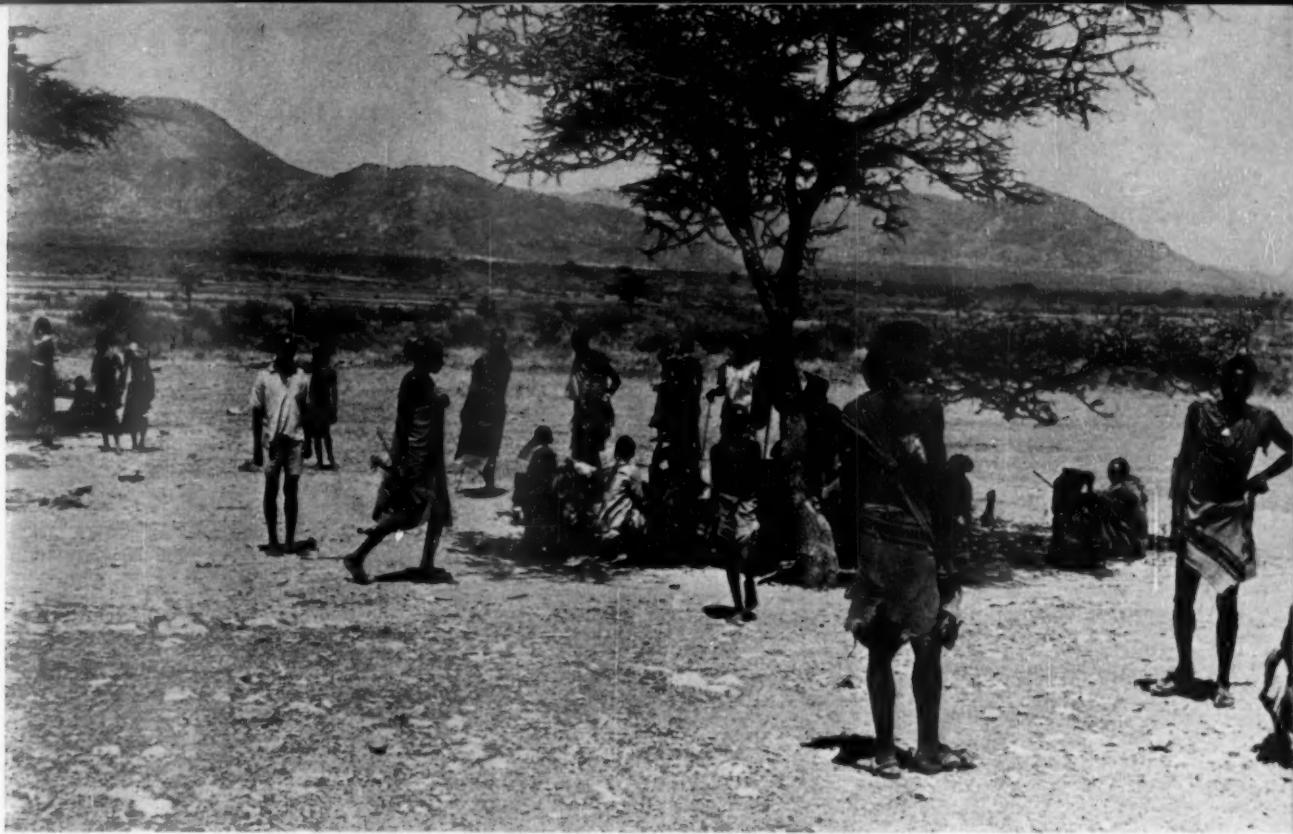
KENYA—gateway to Africa for hunters, scientists, tourists, businessmen—is the microcosm of an ancient continent where the Stone Age and the 20th Century rub elbows. Lions prowl and elephants trumpet a few miles from the paved streets of the capital; Kenya motorists must take care not to run under giraffes.

Its 219,730 square miles—larger than California and New York combined—encompass chill plateaux, tropical forests, mountain glaciers, arid semi-deserts, and one of the largest fresh-water lakes in the world. It is one of the world's richest fields for the study of prehistoric civilizations. Yet it is a new country, built up by white men who began their colonization a bare 60 years ago.

As any newspaper reader knows, Kenya is the home of the shocking, neo-barbarous Mau Mau terrorists. Fewer people realize that it is also the scene of startling progress. It was in 1896 when pioneers began to lay tracks for the first railroad. One purpose was to stamp out the slave trade; another was to build a country. Both objects were accomplished. Half a century ago the capital, Nairobi, did not exist. Today Nairobi has 136,500 people, modern shops, industry, and—like Nakuru and the port of Mombasa—its own

Modern farming methods are an important part of teaching in Kenya's agricultural schools.

THE ROTARIAN



Marketplace for a Stone Age culture is this one in the arid, sun-baked Northern district, which comprises about half of Kenya's total area.

CONTRAST

By J. J. HUGHES

Rotarian, Nairobi, Kenya

Rotary Club. The value of Kenya's exports increased from £73,864 in 1896 to £24,068,498 in 1950.

It is against the background of such contrasts and changes that Kenya's problems must be set. The quick building of cities requires wood; so do fires for cooking and for warming mountain chill. So reforestation is a problem. Dry land thirsts for irrigation; modern farms need the application of new techniques; primitive men must be educated. Kenya has all the problems created by modern living.

Of them all, Kenya's most pressing problem is its race relations. For many centuries the tribesman has apparently been content with his late Stone Age culture. Working with crude tools, he has almost no record of his tribal history, no consciousness of himself as a member of a nation; he is prey to the deepest superstitions and witchcraft. Even today thousands of these people cannot be persuaded that medicines can be effective without a witch doctor's ceremonial disembowelling of a goat. It is not unknown for a football team to bring its own native priest, who assures victory by incantations over chicken bones.

Kenyans have seen many indications that the African wants to better his condition. A university and

Native Africans are encouraged to take a growing part in the administration of Kenya's affairs.



Old Kenya is remembered by this Kikuyu tribeswoman, who saw the first white men build Nairobi.



New Kenya is the hope of this 17-year-old girl who teaches children in farming districts.



The old harbor at Mombasa, chief port for Kenya, has been visited by Arabs and their dhows for more than 2,000 years. Those piers in the distance are fish traps



A primitive coffee-weighing station upcountry. The entire Kenya coffee industry has become wholly self-supporting in its operations.



A white woman doctor finds natives often prefer to pay for her treatment than to go to the free clinics in nearby Nakuru.



A district officer (left) chats with some Kikuyu women who bring their tropical produce in from the country.

several first-class technical schools are in operation, as well as hundreds of missionary schools and colleges. A substantial number of natives have been educated in English schools.

One important factor in Kenya is an ancient, tribal land hunger. Under tribal farming methods, land was badly depleted. Usually cleared by fire, the land was soon exhausted, and the tribe moved on. There was no thought of buying land; the concept of money did not exist, and when the white man "bought" land the African considered the payment a "rental."

The frustrations of such misunderstanding have been one appeal of the Mau Mau secret society. So has the breakdown of the old order as tribesmen moved to new places of work. Still the Mau Mau draws its members almost entirely from the Kikuyus, a tribe which accounts for slightly less than 20 percent of the native population. Tribal loyalty runs deep. When the white man came, the Kikuyus were not barbarians in the older sense. They possessed a society well suited to old circumstances, with a type of feudal government under a chieftain, a strict moral code, and the belief in an infinite spiritual being or God. The Mau Mau movement rejects these codes, revealing itself as truly reactionary.

One thing is certain: the Mau Mau is not a "nationalist" movement. The secret society's assaults have been directed even more violently against other natives than against the whites. African leaders, who are taking an increasing part in Kenyan affairs, have outspokenly denounced "this foul thing, the Mau Mau."

Nor is the fight against the secret society confined to police methods. The land-erosion and rehabilitation problem has been attacked. Native leaders, many of them trained abroad, are demonstrating the advantages of scientific farming and sanitation. Confidently, they are working to maintain the remarkably swift pace of Kenya's development, which, in 60 years, has changed a wilderness into a country described by Queen Elizabeth II as "the land of flowers."

Golden ANNIVERSARY NUGGETS

Rotary will mark its 50th
birthday from February 23 to June 2.
Here are ways Clubs and Districts
plan to do it. To these ideas help yourself.

The Newsletter of the Rotary Club of Capetown, South Africa, is offering "a worth-while prize" to the Rotarian writing the best editorial in 100 to 300 words on "What I Like Best about Rotary." Entries will be judged by a special Committee, and the winning editorials will be published in the Newsletter.

As parts of an organization which has units in 89 countries and geographical regions, many Rotary Clubs are finding an international theme for their Golden Year projects. Typical is the idea that comes from Leonard L. Harkness in District 174 (part of Minnesota). He proposes an International Fireside Meeting, with all out-of-country students in the District being invited to the homes of Rotarians for one evening. Clubs would coöperate by paying travel expenses and arranging entertainment.

A five-point plan is firming up in Rotary's District 35 in Australia. Gordon Allen, District Golden Anniversary Chairman, reports it thus:

1. The Brisbane Metropolitan Clubs "have made definite" arrangements with a leading Brisbane newspaper for publication of a Rotary supplement during the Anniversary Week in February. Advertising support appears assured.

2. Efforts are being made to obtain show-window space from merchants for Rotary displays during the Anniversary Week.

3. On the 50th Birthday evening, a giant concert in the Bris-

bane City Hall will feature Rotary's international character for an audience including all consular representatives, many public officials, and the general public.

4. In International Service a twin roster of Clubs has been prepared. Each of the Australian Clubs is asked to communicate with the Club rostered with it—all in India and Pakistan—to encourage personal contact among members.

5. The Four-Way Test, as in many other Districts the world over, is being introduced in schools. District leaders have recommended a special publicity campaign to the Clubs.

Maybe every Rotary Club can't get a headline-making speaker for that big Anniversary night. Then why not share a speaker? That's the plan of the 11 Rotary Clubs of Contra Costa County, California. Their big night will come on March 4, 1955, when some 1,200 Rotarians, their ladies, and guests will gather around banquet tables to hear Carlos P. Romulo, distinguished diplomat-journalist-soldier of The Philippines, personal representative in the U.S.A. of the

● This is a new department, announced last month in the article *Make It Sparkle!*, by Gordon A. Beaton. For five months this page will bring you items of this kind reporting Golden Anniversary plans as they are shaping up in towns around the world. What ideas are sparking in your Club? Let us know—and we'll try to tell the world right here.—The Editors.

President of The Philippines, and a Past Third Vice-President of Rotary International.

* * *

Curling is a kind of bowling-on-ice. It was invented on Scottish lakes, and it is spreading to every part of the world where you find icy Winters. It's not surprising therefore, that Past District Governor Robert J. FitzSimmons, who hails from a cold-in-the-Winter place like Waterville, New York, should report an international curling bonspiel in neighboring Utica. Tentatively scheduled for an early week in February, the project has Utica Rotarians eagerly making contact with other Clubs for this fellowship-building, Golden Anniversary event.

* * *

"How," many a Rotarian has asked himself, "can we dramatize the past with an Anniversary project that looks forward?" The Rotary Club of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has come up with a successful answer. A Committee looked around the community, saw that old people created a major human problem, and polled their fellow members on an idea. Now Lancaster Rotarians have their major Anniversary project: to educate old people for retirement.

* * *

And here are two nuggets that neatly point up the Golden Anniversary theme: Each of the 31 Clubs in District 255 (part of New York) has golden posters for use at its Club meetings. . . . In Shillington, Pennsylvania, the Club has lettered its banner in gold.

How About

A far-from-complete report
on the wide travels, varied
uses, observable effects,
significant origins, and cur-
rent promotions of this
yardstick of human conduct
. . . offered by the Editor.



THE FOUR WAY TEST

of the things WE think, say or do

- 1 Is it the Truth?
- 2 Is it fair to all concerned?
- 3 Will it build good will
and better friendships?
- 4 Will it be beneficial to
all concerned?

In A SMALL but mighty industrial city in the U. S. Midwest there is a company which fabricates steel parts for the auto industry. It is a stable old concern with a pay roll of about 200.

Last Spring a dispute developed in the plant. On about 20 different items the men in the shop and the men in the front office proved far apart, and growing farther.

Outside help was needed. In came a government mediator long experienced in conciliation. After weeks of hard work he withdrew and checked out of the case. The schism widened. The shop unit took a strike vote.

Finally, after 90 days of adamantine silence between the disputants, one of the union leaders popped this idea: "Why not try some local man as a mediator—like 'Father Joe,' for instance? Maybe the other side knows him, too, and would accept him."

The other side did know and would happily accept as mediator the Anglican priest, one-time economist, and long-time Rotarian known as "Father Joe."

"All right, gentlemen," said this zesty 60-year-old as he called together the spokesmen for the union group. "Our first job is to reduce the number of your

points of difference with the other side." Hours passed, cigar butts piled up in ash trays—and the points of difference fell to about three.

"Now, fellows," Father Joe continued, "we're going to examine these remaining issues in the light of some questions I have here," and he jumped up and passed out a handful of yellow cards on which was printed something titled "The Four-Way Test." "O.K., Question one—is what you are asking for based on the truth? Let's look at that a while. . . ."

Well, to make a long story just a little longer, the union conference ended with the three or four points still at issue—but with a new disposition to negotiate them. The next day "Father Joe" called the management spokesmen into the same kind of a conference. With the same language, same technique, and same Four-Way Test he reached the same result. A day or two later the two groups met at the conference table. In short order they negotiated away their differences—even the sharpest of these. The managers went back to their desks and the shop men to their lathes and presses, and the air in the place seemed fresher than it had in a long, long while.

How ABOUT That Four-Way Test?

Proctor Dick operates a trucking business in

Chatham, Ontario, down in the abundantly productive southernmost soil in Canada. He has 300 employees and 280 pieces of equipment. All in all it is a smooth and harmonious operation—but as in any business with more than one human being in it, there sometimes arise beefs and grievances. Not long ago Proctor and the representative of a union in which some of his employees are organized were, in fact, having quite a hassle over grievance procedure. Here's a warehouseman who repeatedly takes foolish chances with his own safety and with that of his fellow workers. Who tells him about it—management or union? How do you tell him? How many times do you tell him? "Look, my friend," said Proctor in one of their recent arguments on the subject, "for four years we've tried to do business on the basis of this [here he handed a copy of the Four-Way Test across his desk]. Every one of my branch managers is under written orders to test his every action by it. Suppose you and I give it a try on our mutual problem. Are you game?" The union representative studied the Test, nodded. Result: a written grievance procedure in which management continues as formerly to give the employee a note about his hazardous conduct, but now to counsel as often as needed over a reasonable period of time, and then, if these measures fail, to call in the union representative, spread open the record before him, and then to settle the matter in conference with the employee—this to be of management, union, and employee or of union and employee alone. So far the arrangement has worked without hitch and to the benefit of all concerned.

How ABOUT That Four-Way Test?

In a skyscraper on New York's churning Broadway there is a young "idea man" with a highly responsible job. His correspondence is enormous and world-wide. When you espy a familiar plaque on the desk of this chap who you know has no link with Rotary, he smiles. "Yup, the Four-Way Test. The thing has made me tear up more darn letters. . . ."

IN Kawasaki, Japan, Rotarians placed a few dozen umbrellas in a rack—and invited the public to use them freely against sudden showers. Inside each umbrella is printed in Japanese ideographs "The Four Reflections"—yes, the Four-Way Test. Well, the thoughtful men who instituted this public service quite a while ago have yet to lose an umbrella.

In a beautiful home in Park Ridge, Illinois, on the night of July 28, 1954, a businessman was very determined upon a certain plan. His wife did not care for the plan. Even so he probably would have executed it except that she sweetly asked him one brief question: "Is that according to the Four-Way Test?" (This story is to the lighter side, but surely true. The man who invented the Four-Way Test told it to us—on himself. About Herbert J. Taylor more in a minute.)

How ABOUT That Four-Way Test?

Now it is time to slow up a little in face of the fact that thousands of readers of this Magazine probably never heard of the Four-Way Test or don't know much about it. For them let's run through the essential data:

A. The Four-Way Test is just what you see in the heading on these pages—a set of four simple questions. It is not a code, creed, rule, faith, or pledge—and it isn't in competition with any such anywhere.

B. Rotary International holds the copyright on the Four-Way Test. Though it received the assignment of this copyright only last May, Rotary International has for 15 years commended the Test to its member Clubs and to Rotarians "as a means of furthering the program of Rotary."

C. Previous owner of the copyright on the Four-Way Test was Club Aluminum Company, of Chicago, Illinois. Originator of the Test (in 1933) was Herbert J. Taylor, Chicago businessman, who now in Rotary's Golden Anniversary Year is President of Rotary International.

D. Promotion of the Four-Way Test by Clubs and Rotarians has put it in offices, homes, schools, legislative chambers, factories, soda fountains, and who knows how many other places in the 89 countries that have Rotary Clubs.

"People often ask how long it took to write the Four-Way Test," Herb Taylor comments, when you pump him on how it came to be. "It took me practically no time at all. I just sat down and pencilled it out, and in all the years since then I have changed only one or two words. I had done a lot of thinking about it before, of course, and a lot of praying."

THOSE were anxious days for Herb Taylor. In 1933 he'd thrown up a secure \$30,000-a-year job at Chicago's famous Jewel Tea Company to take on the presidency at \$6,000 a year of a near-bankrupt firm called Club Aluminum Company which supplied Jewel with premium items. Club Aluminum was, in fact, \$400,000 in the red. By 1941 Herb had pulled it out of the hole and had put it well on top. Today you couldn't touch Club Aluminum for 2 million dollars.

And does Herb ascribe all this success to his Test? The answer would lean pretty far on the "Yes" side. Naturally, you don't get energy or industry or what our fathers called business acumen from sitting around and reading 24 words on a piece of paper—but if you have a fair endowment of these and then work them purposefully

"Our advertising procedures were among the first to fail on the Four-Way Test," Herb recalls, as he tells how he first briefed his associates on it. "We'd been claiming our products were the best on the market. That wasn't the truth. It wasn't fair to our competitors. So we rewrote our advertising copy." Soon came the matter of a printing contract. The successful bidder had misfigured and had quoted a price \$500 too low. Herb learned this and asked his executives if they believed it would be fair, friendship-building, and beneficial to everybody to let the printer pay for his own bad arithmetic. Club Aluminum paid the \$500.

"Our sales approach—well, there was another one that wouldn't pass the Four-Way Test," President Taylor remembers. It was the normal approach: send the salesman out to sell the buyer all he'll take. But, stop to think of it, that ran head on into

Question Four, didn't it? Too much inventory not only is not beneficial; it can break the business back. So pretty soon Club Aluminum salesmen were helping their store accounts to control their inventories, and in a good many the word to them was, "You write the order." They could trust Club Aluminum. It had shown that it wanted to help them make a profit.

How ABOUT That Four-Way Test?

Those of course were the Threadbare Thirties and these are the Fissionable Fifties . . . and we had better see where things stand right now.

Right now in North Carolina four Rotary District Governors are working through their Rotary Clubs to see if they can introduce the Four-Way Test in the high schools of the State—this being a Golden Anniversary project. Working with superintendents, principals, faculty members, and students, the local Clubs will supply posters, placards, plaques, speakers, newspaper releases, guidance, and whatever else it takes to spread the little Test before young minds. The fact is every one of Rotary's 212 District Governors and all its 8,300 Club Presidents have been asked to take on a similar project—and one after another they are tying into it. They have a fine pattern. It was cut in Kenosha, Wisconsin, in 1952 when the 2,000 young folks in Kenosha High ran a test of the Test. The story needs no retelling; it was reported in this Magazine in June, 1953.

Right now in Murray State College in the hills of western Kentucky 1,550 young men and women and 100 or so faculty members are superconscious of the Four-Way Test. They are participating in a research project on campus acceptability of the Test. We shall not say more for we are premature in reporting even this much—yet out of the project could come a plan for colleges akin to that for high schools.

Right now, as above intimated, the major emphasis in the realm of the Test is to get it to youth—to give the fresh young minds of the earth a chance to see

whether it might have value for them as a measure of their conduct. It was Herb Taylor himself who so placed the emphasis . . . and you have but to read his Third Objective below to see how he did it.

Does this put in the shade other applications and promotions? It couldn't. Such is the momentum of this compact group of words that it would probably spread on and on without any further push from anybody. Sure, Rotary International has contributed to that momentum: it has distributed at cost 100,000 plaques, 35,000 posters, 250,000 vest-pocket folders, and 10,000 stickers—and these in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Swedish, German, Japanese, and Marathi. Yet Rotary has never said and could never say to anyone, "Use this!" Yet you find a porcelain maker in India casting the Test into the base of a statuette of his greatest hero Mahatma Gandhi . . . and

you find Rotarians of Garberville, California, printing it on small slabs of their enduring redwood.* . . . You find rabbis and Presbyterian ministers in the Transvaal telling their congregations of it.

. . . You find a Midwestern U. S. psychiatrist using the Test in his consulting room—with what results we hope to have him tell in these pages someday. If time, space, and your patience permitted, we could run out a catalogue of Four-Way Test applications that would brightly fill the next half dozen pages. Most everybody agrees it's a fine thing and a great many people do something about it.

Herb Taylor thought of that too—that doing something about it. He'd proved to the satisfaction of his business associates and himself that if you really use the Four-Way Test on yourself, you begin to think right and you begin to think things through. Once you have reached this state you're ready to act. For that do you need a guide? Herb figured he needed one so he worked out a

FOUR-WAY PLAN

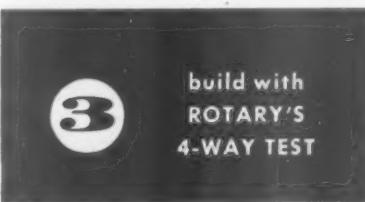
1. Get the facts.
2. Develop the plan.
3. Sell the plan.
4. Follow through.

There you have it—a Test and a Plan of action developed in a logical business mind, but usable by most anyone on earth in most any human situation.

Somewhere in eastern Iowa there is a free-lance writer of considerable note. Though he had never heard of Herbert J. Taylor and though he knows Rotary only as a name, he recently stumbled upon a rare story about the Four-Way Test and how it improved a situation. We have the story, though not from him. We had in fact planned to tell it here with his permission. Then a question began to rise—with a numeral 4 in front of it—and, well, you'll have to wait for that story until after the Iowa free-lancer has had a chance to sell it in the market where he earns his bread and butter.

How ABOUT That Four-Way Test?

*As the holder of the Four-Way Test copyright, Rotary International requests that permission to reproduce the Test be obtained in advance.



[*Herbert J. Taylor, President of Rotary International, has "Six Objectives for 1954-55." Here, in part, is his No. 3.]*

The use of the Four-Way Test to evaluate the things we think, say, and do will improve human relationships in your Club and in your community.

There are innumerable ways in which a Club may reap the fine experiences that come from sharing this test with others. Briefly, here are three ways we hope you will try.

1. Frame the Four-Way Test poster . . . and display it in your meeting room. Encourage your members to memorize the questions and apply them daily.

2. Provide wide distribution of the Four-Way Test desk plaques to businessmen, public officials, and others. This has already been accomplished in many areas.

3. Take the Four-Way Test to the youth of your community. Here it should be an excellent means for developing high moral character in the on-coming generation. . . . Write the Secretariat for a free sample kit which tells in detail how to introduce the Four-Way Test in the schools.

Why Those Signs?

*Get around on the farmer's side
of the fence and you'll see.*

By JOSH DRAKE

IN A home-town drugstore I recently overheard some of our local sportsmen talking.

"Say," one of them remarked, "did you know that Bill Johnson has posted all his farms? He's got 'No Trespassing' signs at every gate."

"What's got into him?" another asked. "Who would have thought that Old Bill would turn out to be a sorehead?"

They were talking about my neighbor who owns three sections of river-bottom land that had for 30 years been a paradise for local hunters and fishermen. They had caught catfish and shot quail, doves, rabbits, and ducks, and Bill had never objected. In fact, he had often hunted and fished with them. He hadn't minded much that sportsmen had trampled down his fences and driven cars over his fields—not until recent incidents piled up to force him to close off his land. I knew about some of those incidents.

About a year ago a hunter shot at a rabbit with a 22-caliber rifle. He missed—and put a neat hole through one of Bill's new galvanized watering tanks. Bill patched it with tar and forgot about it.

A few days later another hunter accidentally killed one of Bill's registered white-faced calves. Nobody seemed to know who fired the shot, so Bill forgot about that too.

Later some fishermen left a gate open that led to a field of green alfalfa and some of Bill's cattle got in. They ate too much and when a farm hand discovered them, four of the cows were stretched out on the ground, bloated. One of them died. Total loss: \$210.

After that Bill was pretty aggravated, but he didn't put up any keep-out signs. He did, however, put up a "Please Shut Gate" sign at every entrance to his farms. In less than a month after they were put up, someone left a gate open to a small pasture near his barn where

he kept his saddle horses. Being well bred, well fed, and frisky, they got into a pasture with cattle and ran a young calf and trampled it to death. It was an offspring of Bill's prize-winning bull and his best blooded cow. His son had planned to take it to the county fair later in the year.

That was the last straw. The next day he put "No Trespassing" signs on all his gates and gave his hands orders to evict anyone who entered.

Many of us who own smaller farms have had the same experiences as Bill Johnson on a smaller scale.

In my State we still have coyotes. They prey upon our poultry, pigs, and young calves. One of the most interesting sports is a coyote hunt on horseback with hounds. Mounted men with dogs often strike a coyote trail that leads to a 50-mile chase that lasts all day. The hunters follow the baying and tear down barbed-wire fences, sometimes cutting them with wire cutters to get their mounts through, for few horses will jump a barbed wire.

AFTER the hunt it is the custom for some of the hunters to backtrack and rebuild the torn-down fences. Some do a good job, but most of them don't. In many cases the fences are not repaired at all. Most farmers and ranchers would rather contend with the coyotes than with the coyote hunters.

Another thing that irritates the farmer is the way the hunters on foot ride down our wire fences. Straddling a wire to get over it, they cause it to sag or pull out staples from the posts. As long as barbed wire is tight, it is not dangerous to our stock, but if it becomes slack, there is a chance of a horse or cow getting a foot tangled. Livestock simply saw their legs to pieces trying to pull loose when caught in barbed wire.

In the late Summer we often have



Illustration by Allen Pirie

long periods without rain and the pastures become so dry that a match or carelessly thrown cigarette will start a costly fire. Grass fires often kill livestock and destroy barns and even farm-houses.

Some careless hunters fire at game on the tops of hills and have actually hit farmhouses on the other side. If you want to see a good-natured, easygoing farmer go on the warpath, just fire a round in the direction of his home.

I have seen hundreds of sportsmen drive their cars across farmers' wheat and hay fields. To drive over any plant, even native grass, is injurious to the plant.

The average sportsman is a good fellow, a good neighbor, and a good citizen, but he often unintentionally does things that cause farmers a lot of headaches, money, and time. As both a farmer and a sportsman, I have drawn up "ten commandments for sportsmen which, if closely observed, will help, I believe, to keep those "No Trespassing" signs down:

1. Before firing, always look where your bullet will land.
2. Always shut all gates.
3. Don't cut wire fences or put pressure on them.
4. Don't drive onto fields.
5. Don't dig for worms in any fields.
6. If you have dogs, watch them at all times. (They have been known to kill pigs, calves, and chickens.)
7. Be careful where you throw that cigarette.
8. Don't enter melon patches or orchards without the owner's consent.
9. When possible, drive by the owner's house and get his permission before you hunt or fish on his land.
10. If you see a fellow sportsman do something that would cause a property owner to have a bad opinion of all sportsmen, tactfully explain to him why he should not do it.

Speaking of BOOKS

America's Civil War offers rich 'pickings' in the current histories and biographies.

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

HOBBY reading is one of my most consistent recommendations to those who follow this department. By hobby reading I mean the choice of some particular field or type of reading, on the ground of personal interest and enjoyment, and then reading as extensively and consistently in that field as circumstances permit and as resulting pleasure justifies. One may make it his special purpose to know one author thoroughly—Mark Twain, perhaps, or Joseph Conrad; or to read biographies of and other books about one historical character—Napoleon, or Benjamin Franklin, or Cromwell; or to read and collect (for usually the hobby reader becomes a collector too) books about some specific region—Montana or Maryland or Tasmania—or some specific period of history.

Probably no other field of special reading interest has been so widely cultivated in the United States as has the history of that prolonged and infinitely costly struggle to divide the nation, the War between the States of 1861-1865. Far from lessening in interest and appeal to readers as the years and the decades roll by, that fateful period of our national history is steadily gaining in the number and diligence of those who seek knowledge and understanding of it, both among professional scholars and among general readers. The present year has brought us an especially large crop of highly interesting new books about the Civil War in various aspects and the men related to it. As an example of hobby reading in a field very widely attractive, let's look at some of these.

Easily my first choice of the lot is Bruce Catton's *U. S. Grant and the American Military Tradition*, a new study of one of the most enigmatical and controversial figures of his period and indeed of his country's history. Three qualities make this book outstanding. The first is its extremely firm organization, which enables the author to express much in relatively few words. The work employs the

most thorough scholarship, but it is free from the diffuseness and the heavy weight of petty details which often mar books otherwise admirable for their scholarly qualities. The text seems unhurried as one reads, and one lays down the book with the sense of having experienced a great deal; yet it is actually a very short book.

A second outstanding quality of *U. S. Grant and the American Military Tradition* is Bruce Catton's style. It needs no description or recommendation to those who know this writer's masterly trilogy of the Army of the Potomac—*Mr. Lincoln's Army*, *Glory Road*, and *A Stillness at Appomattox*. It makes possible the conciseness already noted—Catton can sketch a whole phase of Civil War history in a paragraph like this:

McClellan, Halleck and Buell, then, were the new team, and that hackneyed word "brilliant" was applied to all three. The Administration expected much of them. It had yet to learn what brilliance can look like when it is watered down by excessive caution and a distaste for making decisions, and when it is accompanied every step of the way by a strong prima donna complex.

It is this same genuine vitality, this richly achieved sharing of experience through words, which enables Bruce Catton to reveal the essential qualities of Grant's character at the same time that he portrays the period, as he narrates Grant's encounter with Leonard Swett, a prominent Illinois Republican who was making a fortune by dishonest Army contracts.

Swett threatened to go to the President if Grant kept on canceling contracts. Grant told him to go right ahead; meanwhile he, Grant, would continue to buy materials in the open market at prices substantially under those of the Swett contractors. . . . Further, if he found Swett in his military district after 24 hours he would throw him neck and heels into a military prison. Come to

think of it, he would shoot him.

That ended that. Long afterward, it developed that Swett did go to Lincoln with the whole story, including Grant's threat. By that time Lincoln had begun to get a little of Grant's essential flavor. As Swett himself told the story, Lincoln warned him that he had better stay out of Cairo, because if Grant was threatening to shoot him he was just the sort of man to go ahead and do it.

Possibly the most truly distinctive quality of Bruce Catton's new book is the degree to which it throws light on some of the problems of the United States today. Without pressing his interpretation or distorting his facts in any way, Catton shows the marked parallels in essential matters which can be discovered in economic and political patterns of the two periods. This recognition is based upon the profound sense of the continuity of all human history, the interrelation of all human beings, which seems to me a primary requirement for truly great and good historical writing.

U. S. Grant and the American Military Tradition is the first volume in a new series, *The Library of American Biography*, under the highly distinguished general editorship of Oscar



Grant

Handlin, professor of history at Harvard University. This new series is based upon a consistent and—as it seems to me—a sound theory of biography. Each volume in the series is expected to analyze "the relationship of the individual to history, of the man to the events in which he is involved, viewing him as neither the maker of his times nor their product, but instead seeing each as a force reacting on the other." This first volume is strongly indicative both of the substantial value of the series and of its marked appeal for the general reader. I feel that we shall be well rewarded for attention to future volumes.

* * *

Diaries and personal narratives of various kinds rank high in interest and value for the reader who is trying to make himself feel at home in some more or less remote period of history, and the Civil War years are especially rich in such documentary records. Some readers of this department may recall my enthusiasm for one of these, Mary Boykin Chesnut's *A Diary from Dixie*, which I reviewed in 1949. The new crop of Civil War books includes three diaries of very lively interest and lasting value: *My Diary North and South*, by William Howard Russell,

edited by Fletcher Pratt; *The Fremantle Diary*, edited by Walter Lord; and *Inside Lincoln's Cabinet: The Civil War Diaries of Salmon P. Chase*, edited by David Donald. William Howard Russell was a war correspondent for the London *Times* in Washington during the fateful months preceding and just following the outbreak of the War, and wrote with candor, humor, and unusual understanding of what he saw. His eyewitness account of the fiasco at Bull Run is a classic of Civil War reporting, and his *Diary* is rich in passages of almost equal merit.

Lieutenant Colonel Fremantle of the British Army travelled across the Confederacy in the early years of the War, meeting almost every major figure either political or military, and setting down in his journal a lively record of his impressions which makes good reading today. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury during most of the War years, was described by William Howard Russell as the Englishman saw him at a White House reception, as "one of the most intelligent and distinguished persons in the whole assemblage; tall, of a good presence, with a well-formed head, fine forehead, and a face indicating energy and power." His diaries are conspicuously lacking in the wit which marks those of John Hay, Lincoln's youthful secretary, or the colorful narrative and characterization of the diaries of Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy in Lincoln's Cabinet. But, as David Donald remarks in his admirable introduction:

The defects of the Chase diaries are in a sense their strength. His

record is lucid and objective. His informants sometimes spoke in error and often in malice; but Chase accurately reported just what they told him. It might, perhaps, be more amusing to have Chase's impressions of John Pope, but a great deal more accurate—and certainly a far more devastating—picture of that boastful general emerges from the diary's unadorned record of his braggadocio.

These three books display somewhat notable divergence in their provision for the reader's use and enjoyment. *Inside Lincoln's Cabinet* contains, in addition to a detailed introduction, explanatory notes and editorial comments which are inserted into the body of the book at appropriate intervals, so that the general reader can follow Chase's narrative straight through readily and with comprehension. These are supplemented by full references to source materials, and by an excellent index. Walter Lord has provided especially well-written and illuminating notes and commentary for *The Fremantle Diary*, but unfortunately this material has been relegated to a separate section at the back of the book; and there is no index. *My Diary North and South* has only a brief and rather perfunctory introduction—no notes, and again, most regrettably, no index.

I can mention only most briefly two other interesting and valuable recent books in the field of the Civil War period. *General Jo Shelby, Undefeated Rebel*, by Daniel O'Flaherty, does a good job of rescuing from neglect the extremely picturesque personality and

melodramatic career of one of the Confederacy's gifted leaders. *A History of the Southern Confederacy*, by Clement Eaton, organizes the really vast body of scholarly knowledge about the history of the Confederate States—much of it recently acquired, and embracing many fields—into a single well-written and markedly rewarding volume.

History is by no means the only field for hobby reading, of course. There are the books which serve as tools or otherwise tie in with other hobbies; for example, there's *The New American Stamp Catalog*, 1954 edition, which seems to me extremely sensible and usable in plan, and includes in the form of historical and descriptive notes much material of general interest. There is Robert Selph Henry's *Trains*, a handsome big picture album of railway history, with concise and lively text. *Wild Flowers and How to Grow Them*, by Edwin F. Steffek, will be heartily welcomed by many gardeners. It's at once a manual for the recognition of wild flowering plants—with numerous and helpful pictures, many in color—and a book of definite, practical information on how to bring wild flowers into the garden and make them happy there.

History that has the full flavor of romance, and peculiar appeal to all who care about the land and the uses men make of it, is presented in *Indian Corn in Old America*, by Paul Weatherwax. This is a book of unusual attractiveness, richly illustrated.

Destined, I believe, to become classics in the great field of natural history are two books by a British writer, John Crompton: *Ways of the Ant*, and the earlier *The Life of the Spider*. The intensely strange and interesting lore of ants presented by Mr. Crompton is suggested by such chapter titles as "Mistresses and Slaves," "The Ranchers," "Mushroom Growing," and "Battle." Informal but enormously informative, wide-ranging, truly well written, this is work of high merit—conceivably the introduction to a reading hobby of lasting satisfaction.

Books reviewed, publishers and prices:
U. S. Grant and the American Military Tradition, Bruce Catton (Little, Brown, \$3).—*My Diary North and South*, William Howard Russell, ed. Fletcher Pratt (Harper, \$4).—*The Fremantle Diary*, ed. Walter Lord (Little, Brown, \$4).—*Inside Lincoln's Cabinet: The Civil War Diaries of Salmon P. Chase*, ed. David Donald (Longmans, Green, \$6.50).—*General Jo Shelby, Undefeated Rebel*, Daniel O'Flaherty (Univ. of North Carolina Press, \$6).—*A History of the Southern Confederacy*, Clement Eaton (Macmillan, \$5.50).—*The New American Stamp Catalog* (Minkus—Grosset & Dunlap, \$3).—*Trains*, Robert Selph Henry (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3).—*Wild Flowers and How to Grow Them*, Edwin F. Steffek (Crown, \$3.95).—*Indian Corn in Old America*, Paul Weatherwax (Macmillan, \$7.50).—*Ways of the Ant*, John Crompton (Houghton Mifflin, \$3.50).—*The Life of the Spider*, John Crompton (Mentor—New American Library, 35c).



Ralph S. Henry, in his *Trains*, has gathered together essentially a picture history of U. S. railroading. This photograph shows the effect of the Civil War on a roundhouse.

MEN built their hopes into the buildings pictured on these pages . . . hopes that in a forum of nations could be found the way toward a peace consonant with human dignity. And they built in harmony. Harmony was the key word guiding the staff of world architects, harmony between modern materials of glass and stone and steel and the form they took, free of the extrinsic trappings of dead forms. A steel parabola shows its rivets unashamedly; ventilating ducts form part of the vertical lineage of the buildings; glass sparkles in the sunlight, reflecting the rays prismatically; the entire United Nations Secretariat structure, through its glass, is open to the great sky, perhaps symbolizing the open debates.

Yet the architects were careful not to become too symbolic in their work; the United Nations group of two buildings—the sky-reaching, 39-story Secretariat and the squat General Assembly building which in profile resembles a public-address system

Tiers of balconies sweep across the great lobby, lighted naturally by a wall of glass. Air ducts and piping are left exposed in the ceiling, creating patterns that the architect calls "honest architecture."

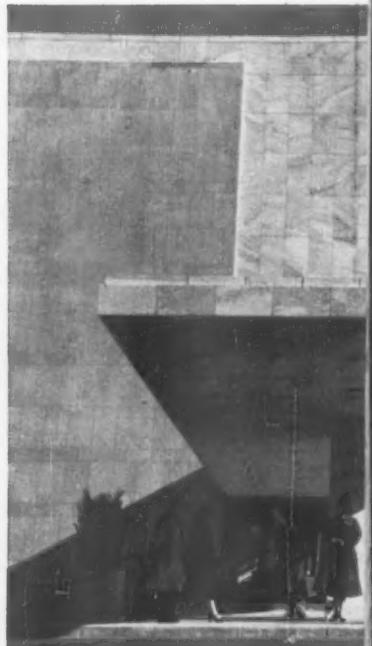


Photos: Orlando from Three Lions



A stylized view of the General Assembly bu

BUILDING IN



*Delegates enter the General Assembly bu
a single marble pillar. Light fixtures stud*



horn—were designed to be functional rather than monumental. The first five floors of the Secretariat are served by escalators, freeing elevators of local traffic. Electric dumb waiters carry mail and documents up and down the tall structure to the 4,000 persons of the staff housed within.

The General Assembly building seats a total of 1,770, including 800 visitors, 636 delegates, and 234 pressmen—and such is the world-wide interest in the debates carried on from its rostrum that the visitors' seats are always full. Tourists constantly flow into the buildings, and the Secretariat operates a guide system.

More than five years and 67 million dollars were required to raise these architecturally harmonious workshops and debate platforms on this small piece of international soil on New York's Manhattan Island. Hopeful people keep hoping that the harmony of the men within may someday match that of the masonry and metal.

The west side of the concave General Assembly building has a sleek lift to its line. Boxed shrubs soften the austerity of the modern masonry. Beyond the structure rise Manhattan's skyscrapers.

Lobby, U. N. emblem, and speaker's dais.

HARMONY

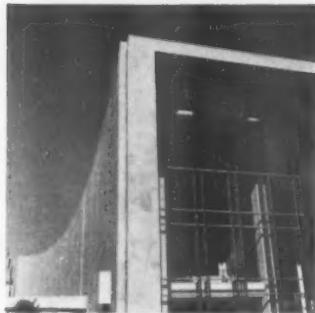


neath this marble canopy supported by underside for both function and decor.



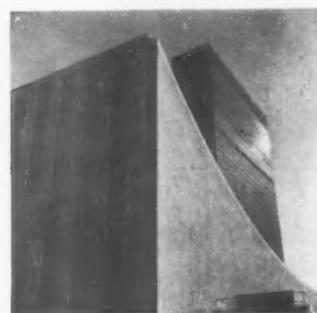


A guide takes her group past a scale model of the United Nations; the new General Assembly building is in the foreground. The U. N. is now the top tourist attraction in New York.



Deepset in marble frames are roof-high windows of grids and glass.

Harmonious view of U. N. buildings.



Now—About a Week and a Day

M-M-M-M. So our President "Herb" Taylor has proclaimed October 18 to 24 to be World Fellowship Week in Rotary, eh? And the last day of it—a Sunday—is United Nations Day? Well, that's nice, but there isn't much I [yawnnn] can do about it.

What's that you say? I belong to a world fellowship already? Yeah, I guess that's true. They tell us in our Club that we're affiliated with 8,300 other Clubs on five continents . . . in towns like Kuala Lumpur, Zamboanga, Flekkefjord, and so on. But—how's that? You think our Club might write letters to some other Clubs—say, the 50 Clubs that follow ours in the *Official Directory*? I don't know . . . maybe the fellows *would* go for that. We could tell these other Clubs about our town, the things we do for a living, the way we spend our spare time—if any!—and maybe what we hope to get out of life. Might help prove what President Taylor talked about in his proclamation that "our world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service is indeed united in thought and action."

I guess there is a lot I could do—or that our Club could. Heard that Paterson, New Jersey, and Bombay, India, held exhibits from other countries last year during World Fellowship Week. Be a little diffi-

cult to do here, but the library has some "foreign" films. We could have a Foreign-Film Festival, like Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, staged for 2,000 people last year.

Might even work up something for every day in the Week: a dance for those students from other countries enrolled at the college; a program of music and folk dances by national groups; maybe special church services on Sunday. Come to think of it, our "padres" in the Club were talking about something like that just the other day.

And, say, the local newspaper has been editorializing on revising the United Nations Charter . . . about the veto power and so on. Two sides to that: might be a good forum discussion in our Club or at a fireside meeting. Hmmmm. Excuse me, friend. I've got to toot along. That exhibit idea—I just had a flash about it.

— *Guest Amy Rotarian*

PEEPS

at Things to Come
BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

Crimper Tool. Now on the market is a hand tool for crimping the ends of sheet-metal pipe such as stove pipe. Squeezing the handle of the crimper moves the forming jaw down into the open anvil jaw to form a crimp as deep or as long as required within the jaw-length limitation. A spring return opens the jaws when the hand grip is released. It weighs only a pound and measures nine inches in length. It applies to any size of sheet-metal pipe up to 20-gauge.

Floor Patcher. A new floor-patch material consists of a modified asphalt preparation with a bituminous aggregate. Shovelled into dangerous holes in concrete floors and roads the material is tamped down for immediate use—which takes but about ten minutes. Normal traffic over the patch hastens the hardening process.

Plastic Tray. An industrial plastic tray which is stronger than steel on a strength-weight basis takes freezing, heating to 300-degree temperatures, and rough handling. It is useful for bakeries and chemical and drug industries, is made from fiberglass impregnated with a polyester resin, and is similar to the material used in automobile bodies.

Pipe Sealer. A newly introduced compound for sealing threads on pipes prevents spiral wicking and leakage. It is now used on nuclear and chemical installations. It seals metallic and plastic pipe against fluids or gases under vacuum or pressure to 500 degrees Fahrenheit.

Adhesive for Housing. A new solvent-type adhesive is effective for all types of precision equipment in wood housings. Metal parts, rubbing on wood during assembly, release small wood chips, dust entering into operating parts of instruments and causing maintenance and repair problems. A thin film of adhesive painted on all areas where dust collects, especially around ventilating area and installation tracts, traps dust and dirt. The inside of the instrument stays clean.

Diesel Starter. A new starting fluid for Diesel engines eliminates the need for storing equipment in heated quarters to ensure easy starting—even in the Arctic, where it is being used without pre-heating. The fluid is applied to the air stream of the Diesel.

Rain-Soft Water. When ordinary tap water is squeezed from the new flexible bottle-filter water softener made of polyethylene, it flows out instantly as chemically pure as distilled or rain water for use by service stations and garages

in motorcar batteries. The bottle can be filled over and over and each filter will remove destructive minerals and salts from tap water—at only pennies per gallon. Other uses for demineralized water are electric steam irons, humidifiers, and certain types of vaporizers.

Big Bags. Recently introduced are mammoth paper bags made in a full range of sizes from six feet to 14 feet long. These are the biggest paper bags produced in an automatic high-speed operation. They are available in single or double ply, in any grade of paper. The manufacturers report that these bags are ideal for low-cost packing or rolled rugs, cloth, and other extra-long products. Unusual applications to date include temporary protective storage covers for electronic equipment and king-size garbage-disposable bags for a restaurant chain.

Storage Battery. After four years' secret military production, a unique nickel-cadmium storage battery is now available to the public. The cell is of a special sintered-plate type newly developed in the United States. It is said that the battery is invulnerable to shock and vibrations and will work in temperatures ranging from minus 65 to 165 degrees above zero. It resists overcharging, reverse charging, and short circuiting. Its life is more than ten times that of ordinary batteries.

Self-Locking Nut. Now available is an aluminum high-tensile nut that retains the torque and strength characteristics of a standard all-steel nut with a 65

percent saving in weight. The one-piece, all-aluminum nut incorporates the same efficient self-locking principle as the standard steel nut. Spring tension of the resilient segments locks the nut securely at the desired position on a bolt or stud, whether the nut is seated or not. The nut can be rescued without loss of locking efficiency.

Plastic Tubing. An inert, tasteless, odorless, and nontoxic plastic tubing has inside diameters which range from .120 to two inches and is suitable for temporary or permanent fluid lines. It is smooth and has a shiny, nontacky finish.

Molten-Metal Mover. Wish to move some molten metal? A new pump is available for the purpose. It makes use of electromagnetic forces that will reportedly pump up to 23 gallons of molten metal a minute at temperatures as high as 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

No-Rattle Paper. For persons who are called upon to make speeches for radio and television broadcasting, a noiseless paper is desirable. Such a paper is now available. It is actually a chemical filter paper that will not rattle when handled. It takes typing, pencil, and ink of ball-point pens as well as any paper.

Air Pump. A newly introduced air pump seems to be the answer for many operations requiring a vacuum, air pressure, or a copious blast of clean, dry air. This rotary pump uses no oil, is quick starting and smooth running at almost any temperature. It is quiet and practically vibrationless. Made in several sizes, it is adapted to a variety of purposes, ranging from printing presses to packaging equipment and other industrial machines.

* * *

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Designed to keep the camper high, dry, and well away from crawling forest friends, this car-top tent accommodates two sleeping bags and air mattresses. The entire unit can be put up in a few minutes, and folded into a compact box when not in use.



HALLOWEEN

Pranksters giving you insomnia?

Here's a Rotary recipe to channel youthful energies into a prize contest.

By EUGENE MILLER

THANKS to its Rotary Club, Crystal City, Texas, is one city where merchants don't worry about finding their store windows soaped up by Halloween pranksters. In fact, the only gripe you'll ever hear from a Crystal City merchant the day after Halloween is that his windows *haven't* been painted.

That's because his windows would stand out like sore thumbs among those which have been brightened by colorful pictures of fairyland witches, ghosts, pumpkins, and a thousand and one other scenes. For in Crystal City, youngsters are not only encouraged to paint store windows, but also the Rotary Club offers cash for the best Halloween window paintings.

Local Rotarians have sponsored this for five years. It is the answer, they find, to Halloween vandalism which at one time cost merchants hundreds of dollars. "Why not," Rotarians had asked, "let the youngsters paint their pictures? But let's help them."

The idea appealed immediately to Sterling H. Fry, then superintendent of Crystal City schools.

The school youngsters were divided into four divisions, with the Rotary Club offering four prizes in each division for the best pictures—a total of \$150.

Each of the school divisions names its best artists to work on the job of painting designated windows in some 60 places. Colors are supplied by the school and work is done under school supervision.

The painting begins bright and early on October 31 and continues until the paintings are done, usually by about supper time. The youngsters can paint any-



thing they want. The only limitation is that they must use easy-to-wash-off water colors. This is to eliminate the possibility of any of the windows being permanently defaced or marred.

Halloween evening, just in case there might be still some excess energy left, the school throws a Halloween party.

Next morning the windows are judged by a committee of three, whose main qualification is that they have no children in school. If a window is marred during the night, it is automatically ruled out. And to the credit of Crystal



Ghosts 'n' goblins gibber ghoulishly on Crystal City windows when tots and teens finish their



The junior high-school class (above) takes a half holiday to give an automobile showroom a new look, drawing its inspiration from its own imagination in the competition for Rotary Club prizes. A fourth-grader (below) copies a magazine illustration.

City youngsters, in five years no painting has ever been disqualified because of this.

Prize winners get their money at the first Rotary Club meeting after Halloween in the form of silver dollars. Last year the 1952-53 District Governor, L. E. Fite, was on hand to congratulate the winning youngsters.

Since its inception in 1949, the window-painting idea has grown by leaps and bounds. The first year, only a handful of students participated; in 1953 there were 200. It's obvious why the youngsters are interested. It means at

least a half-day holiday as well as a chance to display their artistic talents. Prize money for their class activities is not a minor attraction, either.

The plan has already attracted wide attention. In 1952 the neighboring city of Carrizo Springs adopted the plan, and this year other cities are expected to do likewise. As for Crystal City merchants, they think the idea is terrific. Halloween vandalism, at the vanishing point, has been replaced by a spirit of community coöperation that may reach into other activities for the city's good.



Photos: Milton



jobs in the Rotary Halloween contest. A psychologist might be able to read some hidden meanings in the drawings, but to most they're fun!

(Continued from page 37)

Teachers, who supervise the work of the youngsters, take time out from class to judge the pictures. They alternate each year, with those remaining in school taking double classes during the contest period.



In past years Boy Scouts did the clean-up job as their contribution, but in 1953 merchants paid the high-school seniors to wash windows after the judging. The money went into the class vacation-tour fund.

Winners in 1953 in the grammar-school division show their prizes at a Rotary meeting. Backing them (left to right) are Past District Governor L. E. Fite; C. L. Ford, then Crystal City Rotary Club President; Rotarians J. M. Talmadge and L. C. Volz.



Hong Kong Has Twins

THE British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, for all its fame and importance astride one of the major trade routes to China, is not very large. Its total area is 391 square miles; the area of Hong Kong Island itself is only 36½ square miles.

Yet on that latter speck of land there are three Rotary Clubs: the mature mother Club of Hong Kong, and its new twin sons, "East" and "West."

In business since 1930, the Rotary Club of Hong Kong long ago looked for niches for new Clubs—and found it and filled same in Koowloon on the mainland and in near-by Portuguese Macao. Very recently it turned its attention to its own island—and found two more niches. Thus there came into being the Rotary Clubs of Hong Kong Island East and of Hong Kong Island West.

"East" entered Rotary on April 6, 1954, "West" six days later. While officially they were in Rotary as of the date of the Board admission action, there still remained the matter of charter presentation. Since they sprang from the same parent within a week of each other, what more fitting than a joint charter night?

So that was what happened. They packed a large hotel ballroom with 450 Rotarians, guests, and friends; and staged a program which included Cantonese songs presented by a popular opera star, a flute solo, and a repertory

of modern songs sung by a film star.

Rotarian T. F. Wei, acting on behalf of Rotary International Administrative Advisor G. E. Marden, presented the charters. The two Clubs resulted from a suggestion made by Joaquin Serratosa Cibilis during his Presidential visit in November, 1953.

Though Hong Kong has been British territory since 1841, it has ancient links with China—and for many years the Rotary Club of Hong Kong and the Ro-

tary Clubs of China had a somewhat special affinity. The first Club formed on Chinese soil was Shanghai, born in 1919. By 1936 there were ten more Clubs—in such major centers as Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, and Tsingtao. By 1940 there were 25 Clubs. None of these Clubs exists today. There are no Rotary Clubs in the People's Republic of China. But in Free China on the Island of Formosa there are three highly active Rotary Clubs—with more in immediate prospect.

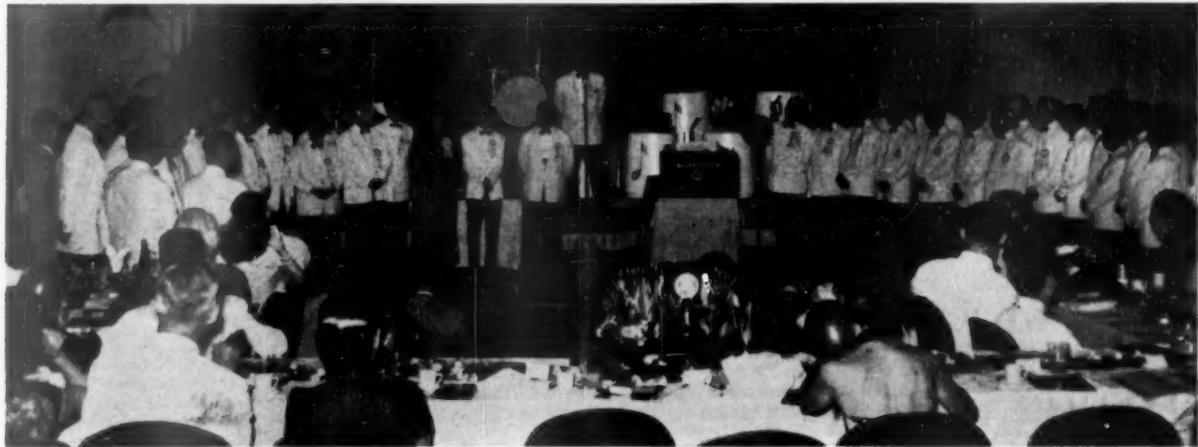
Charter members of the "West" Club (left) and those of the "East" (right) flank Special Representative T. F. Wei (speaking).



The men who lead the twins: John Yuen (left), President of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island East, and Fung Hon-Chu, who presides at meetings of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island West.



As guests enter the gaily decorated hotel ballroom, they tarry to pen register



Rotary REPORTER

New Rotary Camp For boys and girls of many lands, the Opens in Ohio

happy words "off to camp" are turned into reality through the work of many a Rotary Club. This past Summer saw the opening of several new Rotary camps, and one of them was that of the BOWLING GREEN, OHIO, Rotary Club. Located in a wooded area about one-quarter mile out of town, the camp is a ten-acre site leased by the city to the Club and directed by a board composed of Rotarians. After having the area graded, the Rotary Club had a stone road laid to the camp, a water supply provided, and sanitation facilities installed. Early in the Spring the area

sponsored auction enjoyed some lively bidding by bargain-wise townspeople, who made it possible for the CAMDEN Club to net more than \$1,300 for a swimming-pool fund. The pool project was set under way by some local students, who raised \$1,500 toward its cost. CAMDEN Rotarians decided to give the youngsters a hand, so they held the auction and also took over the swimming pool as a Rotary project.

Stage talent among OGLESBY, ILL., Rotarians was put to work when their Rotary Club decided to produce a musical show to raise funds for a city park building with rest rooms. The building project is jointly sponsored by the Rotary Club and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and will save the city an expenditure of \$5,000.

Seeing the Needs Not long ago the Rotary Club of CAMBERWELL, ENGLAND, turned its attention to the needs of the blind of its area and reached this conclusion: the blind need life's pleasures as well as life's necessities. To provide a pleasure, the joy of listening to good music, the Club made it possible for 300 blind persons to attend a five-hour musical concert presented by television per-



Beauty and fellowship share the spotlight here. The beauties are TV actresses—on the left is Marie Wilson of My Friend Irma fame—and the fellowship is the Rotary brand well known to these East Pasadena, Calif., Rotarians. The scene is a Hollywood television studio during a visit by members of the East Pasadena Club.

was made greener with the planting of 1,000 trees by Club members, with help from the Boy Scouts and members of the local National Guard. Part of the money spent for camp improvement was raised through a fish fry held by the BOWLING GREEN Club.

Funds Go Up in Many Ways

To continue old activities and begin new ones in the four avenues of service, Rotary Clubs raise funds in varied ways. In MEDINA, OHIO, for example, the Rotary Club held a "white elephant" auction sale. "White elephants," as you probably know, are things you find unusable, though they may have use for someone else. In MEDINA they included phonographs, brass kettles, trunks, furniture, dishes, and scores of other items. The sale took place in a local park, and when the auctioneer's hammer had gone down on the last bid, the Club found itself with \$495 to meet the costs of its work with needy youngsters.

In CAMDEN, N. Y., another Rotary



That's a policeman fingerprinting Rotarians of Cantonment, Fla., because they stole the attention of everyone in town by enlisting for Civil Defense service. All 34 Club members joined the local Civil Defense Corps, and had to be fingerprinted for identification.

formers, a girls' choir, and a prominent orchestra from LONDON. The blind guests were transported to the concert hall in the motorcars of Rotarians.

Boxing, Baseball, Swimming Notes Sports rate high with boys and girls, and their interest is reflected in the youth work of Rotary Clubs. For example, in QUINCY, MASS., the Rotary Club recently bought a boxing ring for a boys' club sponsored by the police department. A five-year-old organization with several hundred members, the boys' club has its quarters at the police station. . . . In scores of Rotary communities it is Little League

baseball that gets much Summertime attention from teen-age players and their Rotarian backers. A future issue of this Magazine will present a full-length article on Rotary support of Little League teams. Typical of such support is that given by the Rotary Club of ELKHART, IND., which recently donated \$75 to a local team, and that of the Rotary Club of SOUTH END (HOUSTON), TEX., which has pledged \$2,500 to the Little League association in HOUSTON.

When the Rotary Boys' Camp opened this year just outside KANSAS CITY, Mo., the happy vacationers saw many improvements that had been made by the KANSAS CITY Rotary Club. Among them was a complete overhauling of the swimming pool.

Honor Teachers, Enshrine a Name In WATSONVILLE, CALIF., long teaching service in the public schools doesn't go unrewarded—the Rotary Club sees to that. Recently 28 veteran schoolteachers, whose careers totalled 871 years of classroom work, were honored at a banquet sponsored by the WATSONVILLE Rotary Club. Each had been teaching for more than a quarter century, and to them were presented pins and certificates of appreciation. Following the banquet, the Rotary Club also sponsored the dedication of a new elementary school named in honor of a late Rotarian, H. A. Hyde, who had been a charter member of the Club. A bronze plaque, presented in his memory by the Rotary Club, memorializes his 27 years' service as a WATSONVILLE school trustee.

Scottdale Honors Teachers, Too! Gratitude toward schoolteachers—like that expressed by the California community in the above item—was also shown recently in SCOTTDALE, PA., when the Rotary Club there arranged a "Teacher Appreciation Dinner." Held at a local church, the affair was attended by some 150 Rotarians and teachers, and the featured speaker, the



Standing on an international bridge joining their countries, Rotarians of Mexico and the U.S.A. greet one another as they come together for an international meeting in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Visiting are Texas Rotarians of Alice, San Diego, and Benavides.

president of a Pennsylvania teachers college, spoke on "A Tribute to Teachers." Each of the school instructors received mementoes of the occasion, and one of the high-school teachers, in thanking the Rotary Club for its thoughtfulness of her profession, said that in her long school career she had never before been publicly thanked by the residents of a community.

Flowers Bring Joy to Shut-ins

Flowers by the thousands stream out of KELOWNA, B. C., CANADA, by rail every Spring to many cities in several of Canada's Provinces, and behind the shipment of these blooms is but one purpose: to brighten the lives of the sick, the aged, and the crippled. They come from the nurseries of Rotarian J. W. Hughes, of KELOWNA, and they go to Rotary Clubs for distribution to shut-ins. Last Spring some 30,000 tulips and 4,000 peonies brightened the days for hundreds of confined persons in several Canadian cities. One of these cities was NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK., where the Rotary Club distributed 90 dozen tulips (see photo) to shut-ins whose names were obtained from a ministerial group. Rotarians there made deliveries themselves, and each bouquet carried a card expressing "best wishes for a speedy recovery." In response to the floral gifts, the NORTH BATTLEFORD Club received scores of "thank you" letters and 'phone calls. Other Rotary Clubs that have distributed flowers received from Rotarian Hughes include the Alberta Clubs of CALGARY, HIGH RIVER, LACOMBE, DRUMHELLER, and RED DEER; the Saskatchewan Clubs of REGINA, SASKATOON, and MOOSE JAW; and WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. The Clubs receive the flowers free from Rotarian Hughes, but pay the shipping costs.

25th Year for 12 More Clubs

For 12 Rotary Clubs in several countries October brings an important date: their silver anniversary. These 25th-year celebrants are: Germiston, South Africa; Chambery-Aix-les-Bains, France; Hertford, England; Hartsville, S. C.; Raymondville, Tex.; Rockville, Md.; Bundaberg, Australia; San Felipe, Chile; Altringham, England; Barnet and East Barnet, England; Posadas, Argentina; Pahokee, Fla.

McAlester Guest Attends Via Wire

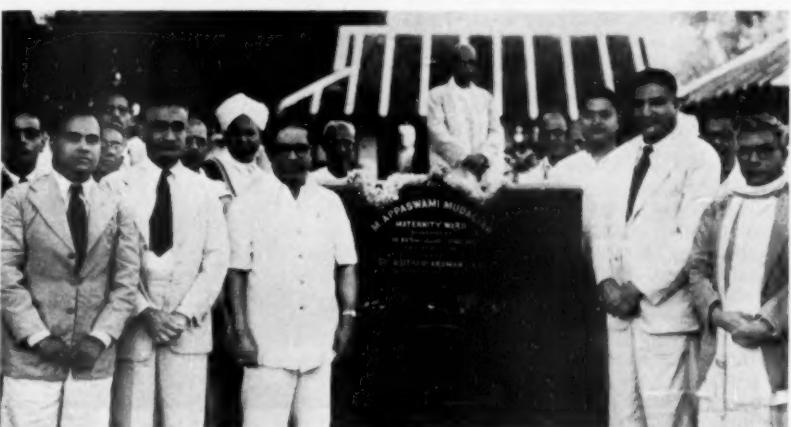
Among high-school students in McALESTER, OKLA., the title "Good Citizen" means much, for it is an honor accorded by the students themselves to outstanding members of the school body. Two "Good Citizens" chosen each month are guests of the McALESTER Rotary Club at its weekly meetings. Recently, comely Joyce Michie was elected a "Good Citizen," but a physical condition kept her from attending the meetings—in person. In her home four miles outside McALESTER, Joyce listened every week to the Rotary gathering via a special telephone hookup between the meeting place and her home. Joyce also goes to school by a wire installation that connects her home and classroom with a



A curbstone class in good driving is under way here in Wenatchee, Wash., as a State patrolman talks to 20 finalists in a high-school driving contest sponsored by the Wenatchee Rotary Club. More than 300 students competed in backing up, parking, stopping, and other driving problems. To six winners went handsome trophies. It's the third year the Wenatchee Rotary Club has sponsored the tests.



Carefully unpacking more than 1,000 tulips for shut-ins are Rotarians of North Battleford, Sask., Canada. The blooms are from a British Columbia Rotarian (see item), who annually sends many thousands of flowers to the sick. In North Battleford, Rotarians made 88 personal deliveries and received heartfelt thanks from all.



A cornerstone is laid in Cuddalore, India, as Rotarians gather at a local hospital for the opening of a Rotary-sponsored maternity ward. The Cuddalore Club raised 10,000 rupees for the project after it received a Government grant for the same amount. To equip the ward, the Government agency provided another 5,000 rupees.



To these and other crippled children in the St. Maurice Valley area of Quebec, Canada, came new hope with the opening of this modern physiotherapy clinic—a gift of the Quebec Rotary Clubs of Trois Rivieres, Grand' Mere, La Tuque, and Shawinigan Falls (see item). Valued at \$15,000, the clinic is located in Trois Rivieres.

two-way speaker-microphone arrangement. Home-to-school hookups have been arranged for crippled children by Rotary Clubs, in co-operation with local telephone companies.

Town Celebrates, Beards Sprout It was easy to spot a Rotarian in Corinth, Miss., not long ago. If a man had a long beard, he was likely to be a Rotarian—or a Kiwanian.

Behind this beard growing was a contest between the Corinth Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, and behind the contest was Corinth's celebration of its 100th anniversary. As part of the celebration, Kiwanians had challenged Rotarians to see who could grow the most luxuriant beards, with the President of the losing Club to give the President of the winning Club a wheelbarrow ride around town one day during centennial week. On the more serious side, Rotarians also helped to make the occasion a success by serving on centennial committees. Who wheeled whom about town after the beard contest cannot be included in this item, as the winner had not been declared at the time the report was made. It was reported, however, that "hairy growths of varying sizes, shapes, and colors stood out at Club meetings."

In Fort Wayne All Pull Together On a beautifully landscaped 18-acre tract, just at the edge of FORT WAYNE, IND., stands Parkview Hospital, a new 5-million-dollar health facility built through "community understanding, interest, and support," as Rotarian Donald C. Carner, hospital administrator, phrases it. In this community-wide action many willing hands stretched out to serve. Among these volunteer workers were FORT WAYNE Rotarians. To raise money for the building, three fund drives were held, one of which produced \$1,250,000 under the co-leadership of Rotarian Sam W. Fletcher. On the hospital grounds are a school of nursing and nurses' residence on which was expended \$600,000. Serv-



"Happy journey," says Albert A. Kjar, Governor of District 176 and a member of the Lexington, Nebr., Rotary Club, as he presents a check to Dorothy MacLean, a Farm Youth Exchange student, who was chosen by the University of Nebraska for a trip to Scotland, Ireland, and England. The check, a gift of the Lexington Club, covers her expenses to Ireland and England.

ing on the hospital's board of directors are nine Rotarians, and many on its medical staff wear the Rotary emblem, too.

New Hope Comes To Crippled Kids

To the Rotary clinics for crippled children in many lands, add a new one: a physiotherapy clinic in TROIS RIVIERES, QUE., CANADA, established by the Quebec Rotary Clubs of TROIS RIVIERES, GRAND' MERE, LA TUQUE, and SHAWINIGAN FALLS (see photo). A \$15,000 center equipped with many modern devices for restoring damaged limbs to usefulness, it was recently presented to the Quebec Society for Crippled Children by the four sponsoring Rotary Clubs. To it are coming youngsters living in the St. Maurice Valley area of Quebec, and there they are examined in consultation rooms and treated by the Society's doctors and physiotherapists. Funds for the clinic were raised through Easter Seal campaigns led by the Rotary Clubs, and also by a Rotary-conducted "peanut sale" and golf tournament. The four Clubs also subscribed amounts ranging from \$500 to \$2,000. Present at the ceremonies that opened the clinic were members of the four co-operating Rotary Clubs and a delegation of Rotarians from SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Cody Sends Its Loan Fund Higher

At the University of Wyoming is a student-loan fund that gets larger each year, enabling more students to borrow money for their education. Though administered by the University, the fund was established and is maintained by the Rotary Club of Cody, Wyo., and the story of the fund's origin goes back to 1952 when the Rotary Club presented a musical show that raised more than \$900 toward the cost of a swimming pool. Encouraged by its first theatrical venture, the Cody Club held another show the next year and netted \$945. The question of how to use the money was answered when the Club decided to create a loan fund for college students. A five-man board



Manacled together are the Lorain, Ohio, Rotary Club's "ten most wanted" members. Why are they "wanted"? They missed some meetings. After being listed as such, they came in chains as you see them above. Their captors in front are (left to right): Tom McGeachie, 1953-54 Club President; Earl White, Attendance Committee Chairman; R. H. Herrick, Club Secretary. The "wanted" plan is spurring Club attendance.

was formed to administer it: three Rotarians and two University faculty members. Loans are interest free for one year, with one percent being charged the second year and increasing to the maximum charge of 4 percent for longer periods. The 1954 musical show—a two-night production that saw every Club member on the stage in various rôles—raised the loan fund to \$3,000 and made possible an increase in the number of outstanding loans. The shows require much work, but their worth was pointed up in this comment by a Club spokesman: "What better purpose could be served than to make it possible for more students from this area to complete their studies at the University of Wyoming?"

24 New Clubs Since last month's listing of new Rotary Clubs, Rotary has entered 24 more communities in many parts of the world. Welcome to them all! They are (with the sponsoring Clubs in parentheses): Itzehoe/Holstein (Kiel), Germany; Mjöndalen (Drammen), Norway; Chieti (Pescara), Italy; Vercelli (Turin), Italy; San Vicente (San Miguel), El Salvador; Luis B. Sánchez (San Luis), Mexico; Bella Vista (Corrientes), Argentina; Carmen de Areco (Mercedes), Argentina; Caboolture (Redcliffe Peninsula), Australia; Bela Vista do Paraíso (Porecatú), Brazil; Senhor do Bomfim (Bahia), Brazil; Campos do Jordão (São Paulo), Brazil; Joazeiro-Petrolina (Bahia), Brazil; Ituítuba (Uberaba), Brazil; Aerøskøbing (Faaborg and Svendborg), Denmark; Safi (Marrakech), Morocco; Pa-



Rotarians of Blenheim, New Zealand, spent 1,000 man-hours building the hut partially shown above, and they did it for the Girl Guides shown with them. The hut has a 35-by-25-foot main room, a kitchen, storeroom, and cloak room, and is valued at £1,500. Rotarian builders worked for 30 consecutive Saturdays to get the job completed.

dang (Medan), Indonesia; Presidente Venceslau (Santo Anastacio), Brazil; Huntly, Scotland; Santiago Sur (Santiago), Chile; East Aurora (Buffalo), N. Y.; Five Points (Columbia), S. C.; Kingston (Rockwood, Harriman, Oak Ridge), Tenn.; West Raleigh (Raleigh), N. C.

Music Filled the Air in Los Banos A Rotary meeting that proved delightful to the ear and set feet softly tapping in rhythm was

Take a Page from Cazenovia



Many and varied are the ways that Rotary Clubs raise funds for their service activities. They range from auctions to horse shows to music festivals, and their proceeds run from hundreds to thousands of dollars. Described below is a fund-raising event not uncommon, but typical of what Clubs are doing. Does it suggest an idea for your Club?

NORMALLY you'd say that pancakes and sirup go together, like ham and eggs, or bread and butter. But in Cazenovia, N. Y., pancakes go with needy children and athletics. It is strictly a Rotary combination there, and here's the answer: To raise funds to help needy children and to support local athletic programs, the Rotary Club of Cazenovia holds an annual "Pancake Day" for all townspeople to attend.

The "Day" begins at 7 o'clock in the morning and lasts until 8 P.M., and every member of the Club finds he has a job to do—and does it. Behind many an apron and under many a chef's hat are Rotarians, and often the diners look up to see the bank president, or superintendent of schools, serving them. Before the flipping of pancakes begins, however, Rotary Committees have long been at work on ticket sales, and advertising and publicity.

Cazenovia's recent pancake feast brought more than 700 persons to a

local restaurant, and each paid 75 cents' admission. They came saying, "Man, I'm hungry," and went away saying, "Man, that's good," and everyone agreed that the only combina-



Manning the kitchen on "Pancake Day" are Cazenovia Rotarians—a griddleman, servers, batter mixers.

tion better than pancakes and sirup is—pancakes, needy children, and athletics. It's one that not only tastes good, but does good, too!

held not long ago in LOS BANOS, CALIF. The program, provided by the music department of a local high school, included solos, duets, mixed choral groups, and instrumental numbers. A high light of this tuneful program was the musicianship of four boys who played the drum, bass viol, saxophone, and cornet.

Airmen Land at This Gathering Nearly outnumbered by U. S. Air Force members were BELLEVILLE, ILL., Rotarians at a recent Club meeting. Rotarians totalled more than 100, the airmen exactly 100. The occasion was a meeting that featured as the speaker, Major Orr Y. Potebnya, of the Air Command and Staff School at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama. The 100 guest airmen had come from near-by Scott Air Force Base to hear the Major relate his experiences in Russia.

Durham Host to District Rally St. Mary's College in DURHAM, ENGLAND, was the site, not long ago, of a Rotary gathering that had as its theme "Strengthening the Bonds of Rotary in Western Europe." It was the

International Service Rally of District 3, which consists of 37 British Clubs and nearly 2,000 Rotarians. Included among the speakers were four District Governors for 1953-54, three from Sweden and one from Denmark, and a then incoming District Governor from The Netherlands. Also on the District's rally program was Pierre Yvert, of AMIENS, FRANCE, a Past Vice-President of Rotary.

Aid a-Plenty for Crippled Tykes As they make their plans for youth work, Rotarians in lands around the globe remember the crippled child. Such planning produces varied results. For example, in CALCUTTA, INDIA, a crippled-children clinic was recently established at a local hospital by the CALCUTTA Rotary Club. Made possible by contributions of Club members, the clinic is equipped to treat 20 patients daily. Treatment includes electrotherapy and hydrotherapy for convalescent youngsters, and teaches them special exercises for the restoration of damaged muscles. . . . In LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, Rotarians helped to take more than 1,000 crippled children on an all-day outing



It's dedication day for a recreation center built on a lake shore for Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and other youth groups by the Rotary Club of Hanover, Ont., Canada. Club members did much of the work themselves, with those in the building trades planning and supervising the job. Recreation includes games, bathing, and boating.

Photo: Hingle



Prize winners all—some 40 of them—are gathered around Rotarians of Howrah, India, to receive their awards. The recipients are winners in Rotary-sponsored contests in debating, essay writing, arts and crafts, and other competitions. Prizes include the beautiful trophies on the table and many special book awards.

Photo: Bengal



Shovels, wheelbarrows, a cement mixer—these and other tools of the building trades are used by Rotarians of Cassville, Mo., as they rebuild animal chutes, catch pens, and arena for their Club's 13th annual rodeo. Each member put in \$15 worth of labor at 75 cents an hour, or else hired someone to work for that amount.

Photo: Wrekin Photo Service



An open-air chapel on a wooded hill called the Wrekin, in England's Shropshire County, is dedicated as a gift of the Rotary Club of Wellington, England, to a Boy Scout camp (see item). At the microphone is the Reverend H. Maurice Hart, 1953-54 Club President, presenting the chapel before many Boy Scouts and officials.

by furnishing motorcar transportation.

In LOS ANGELES, CALIF., some youngsters get their milk every day—thanks to the Rotary Club of that city. The milk is provided by an organization for spastic children and a health center, both of which receive a \$50 monthly donation from the Los Angeles Rotary Club for the purchase of milk. Recently, the health center called the donations a "godsend."

Near HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., is Camp Merry Heart, a Summer recreation center for crippled children. There many Rotarians of near-by SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., were seen early this past Summer wielding hammers and saws, measuring lumber, mixing cement, and doing other jobs connected with building a 20-by-60-foot cabin on the camp site. To keep construction costs down, Club members decided to do most of the work themselves, and formed teams of six to eight workers who spent week-ends on the job. The cabin cost \$2,500 and accommodates 14 campers.

Rotary Ties Are Widened This Way To extend Rotary fellowship beyond the members of a single Club, inter-Club meetings are frequently held by two or more Clubs. A recent gathering of this kind was hosted by the Rotary Club of LAKE MAHOPAC-CARMEL, N. Y., and brought together some 75 Rotarians from ten Clubs of Districts 257 and 292. It was called a "particularly good experience" by a spokesman of the host Club.

No Unsung Heroes As do other communities, SIOUX CITY, Iowa, has its share of thoughtful, efficient persons who go quietly about their daily work without seeking special recognition for their efforts. But in that Iowa city the Rotary Club believes that extraordinary performance of duty should not go unrecognized, and so it has a Committee for singling out certain townpeople for a pat on the back. Not long ago a newsboy, a school janitor, and a taxi-cab driver were so honored at a Rotary meeting, each receiving a wrist watch for service cheerfully given.

A Chapel Rises in a Woodland The open-air chapel you see at the left cost Rotarians of WELLINGTON, ENGLAND, some tired muscles, blistered hands, and gnat-bitten necks, but they'd do the building job all over again if they had to. The chapel stands on a wooded knoll in a Boy Scout camp a few miles from WELLINGTON. Originally the Club planned to have it built by contractors, but a cost estimate of £530 was deemed too much to raise. To lower the cost, Club members agreed to do as much of the work as they could, and when the time came they went to work with spades, saws, axes, and rakes, and did everything from uprooting trees to digging excavations. At the dedication ceremonies, the county commissioner of the Boy Scouts said, "It is wonderful to see rough woodland transformed by Rotary into a beauty spot for the worship of God."

PERSONALIA

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records.

ADD: Committeemen. To the list of members of the European, North African, and Eastern Advisory Committee announced in THE ROTARIAN for September, add the following: District 91—ALFRED GÍSLASON, Keflavik, Iceland; THORVALDUR ARASON, Hafnarfjördur, Iceland, alternate.

Panther Playmate? A pet around the house is an engaging thing—whether it be bird, animal, or fish. But what about a panther? Well, D. H. DUYF, 1953-54 President of the Rotary Club of Gwalior, India, has views on that, as the accompanying photo will indicate. The three baby panthers, which he caught not far from his Indian estate, are a handful—no, two armfuls—and he says he will



Three of a kind make a lively armful.

gladly part with one of them on request. When he left Gwalior recently for a few months' home leave to be spent at Commandeur str. 8, Terschelling, The Netherlands, do you know what he took with him? The three panthers. In case any reader is interested in one of them as a pet, a note to ROTARIAN DUYF will, your scribe feels certain, be the opening wedge to proper negotiations.

Combination. In organizing a new Club, Rotarians like to have youthful vigor combined with seasoned experience. The new Rotary Club of Paramount, Calif., has matched the ingredients in sharp contrast. Youngest member JERRY MULROONEY is 21; oldest member R. E. IBBETSON is 83. Asks fellow Rotarian DEAN KIRK, of South Gate, Calif., "Is this some kind of charter record?"

Follow-up. Among heads of State who received Rotary's 1953-54 international President, JOAQUIN SERRATOSA CIBILS, on his 'round-the-globe Rotary journey was GENERAL MOHAMED NAGUIB, President of the Republic of Egypt and an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Cairo. The gracious way in which he was received was not for-

gotten when he terminated his trip, and soon on its way to the General was a Rotary button with a diamond in its center. By happy coincidence it arrived just when the Rotary Club of Cairo was celebrating the 25th anniversary of its founding. At the jubilee meeting the pin was presented on behalf of PRESIDENT SERRATOSA CIBILS by the then District Governor, YEHIA EL-ALAILY (left in photo), of Cairo, to Egypt's President.

School Aids. Call the roll of men who over the years have served well the cause of education as members of the school board in Keokuk, Iowa, and you'll hear mentioned a group of Rotarians to whom service comes as a natural order of things. At a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Keokuk the speaker of the day was the superintendent of schools. He paid tribute to the present and past members who had served on the city's board of education. It is significant, a Club spokesman has pointed out, that all seven of the men mentioned have served as President of the Rotary Club of Keokuk.

Retirement. As many of the readers of this Magazine turn to this page, an event will be taking place in the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio—an event which has gone unmatched in the Club for 34 years. Scheduled to retire October 1 is FRED R. SOWERS, who has served as the Club's Secretary for 34 years. Recently his fellow Rotarians devoted more than an hour and a half to singing his praises and showering him with gifts, including an automobile and a purse of several thousand dollars. They called it "Fred Sowers Day," one which none will soon forget, and one honoring a Secretary whom thousands of men in and out of Cleveland will never forget.

High Point. Most of those who attended Rotary's Seattle Convention last



A half century of wedded life is celebrated by Past District Governor and Mrs. E. G. Lentz, of Carbondale, Ill.

June heard about the special air tour of eastern Washington—a flight arranged by Spokane, Wash., Rotarians to show visitors such scenic spots as the great dams and lakes, the mountains, the atomic-energy installations. Judging from the letters the sponsors are still receiving, it was—in more than one way—a high point of the Convention for those who went along. When the plane took off in Seattle, it had aboard among its passengers five incoming District Governors from Peru, Mexico, Canada, and the U.S.A.; four Past Directors of Rotary International; and a Past International Vice-President. PAUL A. FISHER, of Burlington, Ont., Canada, then incoming Governor of District 248, wrote: "The air-flight trip over your State was one of the many outstanding events of this Convention. . . . Your soil and power resources will make your State a mighty one when you have them all developed." So thought they all.

Seattle Sequence. Rotary's message of goodwill has spread in many forms to many groups of men. Take the experience of JAMES E. WOOTTON, President of the Rotary Club of Oceanside, Calif. He attended Rotary's Seattle Convention last June and found there a deep personal message of peace. When he returned home he reported to his Club, transmitting his impressions with sincerity. One of his hearers, ROTARIAN GEORGE F. TINSLEY, pastor of the First Christian Church, was so much interested in the report that he asked and received a favor of ROTARIAN WOOTTON: that he repeat it—as a sermon in the pulpit of his church.

Search Party. Each year four passengers squeeze into an 18-horsepower automobile alongside A. W. KEITH, who this year is serving as President of the Rotary Club of St. Andrews, Scotland. The passenger list is made up of students—including Rotary Foundation Fellows—and their chauffeur-host is taking them on an annual week-end tour



The President of Egypt, General Mohamed Naguib, receives gift (see item).

An 'A' for 'Bish'

THIS is the story of my "youngest" student, Rotarian Orra O. Bishop, who a year ago received his master of education degree at age 78.

"Bish"—that is our nickname for him—got this remarkable second wind because at age 65 he encountered his first failure—a failure for which Rotary was responsible. He failed at loafing, because, as a long-time Rotarian, he had really taken to heart the usefulness that Rotary teaches.

In 1942, after an outstanding career as a chemical engineer and plant manager for a salt company in Michigan, Bish retired. The first year he kept busy as President of the Rotary Club of Perry, New York—where he holds honorary membership today. Then he moved to Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He vigorously went after his hobby of carpentry; he joined the Tourist Club and became its president; he played shuffleboard. Yet he was not happy.

With a wry expression, he says, "I almost went nuts." Then he happened to hear that the local schools needed a teacher of chemistry and physics during the crowded Winter season. Since he had once been a teacher and school administrator—in the days before university degrees were required—he eagerly took on the job.

He decided he enjoyed flexing his intellectual muscles, so he enrolled for night courses at the University of Miami. "I was scared at first," says Bish. "I thought the students would think an old duffer like me was an oddity." But they didn't, especially after they recognized him as an A and B student who was valuable in

"bull sessions" and in the classroom.

In 1951 he got his bachelor's degree. He was 75. Up until this time I had heard of Orra Bishop, not as an oddity, but as a most unusual candidate for a degree. The following semester he appeared in one of my graduate seminars in human-relations studies. I crossed my fingers. Human relations requires an open mind and a willingness to venture into new and untried fields of study. Secretly, I rather hoped that this student would drop out. But the newcomer was dignified, cooperative, and attentive. I still had my professional fingers crossed when he approached me after class one day and said, "I think this is an interesting field. If it is all right with you, I'd like to major in it." I adjusted my glasses, and we discussed his suggestion. Finally, I said "Yes."

Soon Bish was the favorite of the whole class. No one could have been more eager to learn. Whatever the field trip, community project, or term paper, Bish was always ready, always my youngest, most vigorous, most zestful student.

In July, 1953, at age 78, Orra O. Bishop received his master of education degree. He is still full of ideas and ambitions. Further study? "Of course." A Ph.D. degree? "Time will tell," he says. Meantime, he's teaching a class in human-relations studies in night school and speaking to Rotary Clubs wherever he finds them. Now in his 80th year, Bish is still learning and growing as an individual. His story is a challenge to his fellow Rotarians, whatever their age.

—M. A. F. RITCHIE
President, Hartwick College
Rotarian, Oneonta, N. Y.

Photo: Fleming



Rotarian Orra Bishop reports on a human-relations project to a University of Miami seminar. Among his listeners is Dr. M. A. F. Ritchie (checkered shirt), then the chairman of the University's human-relations department.



Rotary Fellows about to tour Loch Katrine on what Rotarian Keith calls a Scotsman's automobile (see item).

that he calls a "Search of Scotland." With spirits as high as the highlands (see photo), the travellers seek out spots of scenic and historic interest. After three days of seeing mountains, a Pictish tower, the Lake of Menteith (the only "lake" in Scotland, since all the others are "lochs"), mementos of Mary Queen of Scots, the grave of Rob Roy (Scotland's "national" outlaw), and many another landmark, the young people agree that their search has been successful. ROTARIAN KEITH has helped Fellows and other students find Scotland for three years now—an International Service project on a personal level.

Composition. As any Club song leader well knows, it takes doing to coax music from the reluctant. For example, only 136 songs are printed in the song-book used by the Rotary Club of Walnut Creek, Calif. Naturally, some of the tuneless used to request "Number 137." But thanks to enterprising SONG LEADER FRED B. ASHTON, that's a matter of the past. He composed a piece called *Songs Numbers 137 and Up* which includes this couplet:

If we don't join in song you see,
It defeats one purpose of Rotary.

Rounded Up. To that list of Rotarians who have sparked the 120-member Meagher County Livestock Association (reported in this department in the August issue) add the names of STATE REPRESENTATIVE PAUL T. RINGLING and OLIVER EBERT, both members of the Rotary Club of White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

Close Friends. Like individual Rotarians, Clubs themselves can have friends—close friends, though often far away. For example, the Rotary Club of Pikesville, Md., has long had a continuing and cordial contact with the Rotary Club of Bangkok, Thailand. Through letters, special programs, forums, and the entertaining of visitors from other countries, the Pikesville Club has made friends in other parts of the Rotary world. Back of these worldwide friendships is CHARLES M. SCHNEIDER, Chairman of the Pikesville Rotary Club's Committee on International Contacts. Recognizing ROTARIAN SCHNEIDER's fruitful work, his Rotary District (Number 267) has cited his Club for its International Service projects for two years successively.

Should the U. S. Adopt Free Trade?

Yes!—It's Sound Economics—Says Harrison Schmitt

[Continued from page 12]

consumers and the taxpayers. Cheese is an odorous example. By tariffs and import quotas, consumers are denied a variety of fine European cheeses. At one and the same time they pay taxes to subsidize American cheese producers for the doubtful privilege of paying high prices for a commonly less desirable product.

American buyers are especially outraged by the monopoly given manufacturers of cameras and scientific instruments, who have had ridiculously high and long-pull tariff protection when price and quality are considered. European prices are often one-half or less, and much European equipment is of more advanced design than American.

And consider watches. Nearly everyone in Europe, regardless of his circumstances, wears a fine Swiss watch. The tariff on 17-jewel movements in the United States is 50 percent of the Swiss cartel price and is so high on 21-jewel as largely to shut them out. The elimination of competition on such a prodigious scale must result in domestic inefficiency. But with competition in gradually increasing doses, domestic manufacturers of such products could in time improve design and costs, sell in foreign markets and thus increase their volume of business. Not long ago, however, the watch makers asked the Tariff Commission to raise still higher the tariff on watches and movements.

The minerals industry presents a complex and rapidly changing problem—but one of vital importance to the whole free world.

Some nonmetallic minerals and most metals vary from strategically important to indispensable. This factor and the difficulty of getting mines quickly into operation complicate the problem. The world-wide fall in metal prices the past few years has had a paralyzing impact, especially in the American zinc-mining industry and to a lesser extent in lead mining. Around the middle of 1953 there was a dumping of zinc from foreign sources upon the domestic market, although the situation has now eased. The copper-mining business in turn is now threatened by a fall in prices.

The mining business, like most American businesses, has seen costs double and triple during the past decade. Much of the unit-cost increase has been due to the inefficiency of labor; this in spite of the great increase in the use of labor-saving machinery. Management, too, has become soft. For a whole dec-

ade the industry has been doped by a succession of bonuses, price increases, and Government subsidies.

Many bright young men of the early '40s have in the early '50s moved into the managerial positions without having experienced real competition or bad times. The sudden influx of foreign metal resulted, figuratively, in surprised yelps. The immediate reflex is to advocate a reduction of foreign competition by a tariff. True, "dumping" should be prevented by embargo or quotas on imports, but the determined drive for permanent tariffs would come with better grace if at first a sincere attempt were made to cut costs and drive home to labor the need for getting to work again and even foregoing excessive wages. The shutting down of many zinc mines has already, within the past year, improved labor efficiency. Some miners now act as if they really want to work.

IT MAY BE that some of the excess metal should be taken off the market and put in the strategic stock pile. The policy involved here, however, is secret and under the control of the defense planners. Mines that are marginal or submarginal in a normal economy have a tough problem since they have been encouraged to expand operations by bonuses of several kinds. Because of this and the considerations of national defense, possibly they should be kept on a stand-by basis at Government expense. Further at Government expense, perhaps the ore reserves should be increased by active exploration and development. Then in a crisis, production could be rapidly increased. This policy could be advantageously applied to all strategic minerals and metals. To a large extent a similar policy has already been put into effect for many military supplies with factories built and put on a stand-by basis.

But enough of illustrative examples and particular problems. Let us now review and reply to some of the common arguments in favor of tariffs.

1. Free trade, it often is said, would lower our standard of living because we would be competing with low-wage economies on a lower wage and price plateau than our own.

This argument actually is more superficial than most. England was on a free-trade basis for a century or more and during this period gained her greatest wealth and power. She traded with countries which had primitive economies and wage standards of

Odd Shots

Can you match this photograph for uniqueness, human interest, coincidence, or just plain out-of-the-ordinary-ness? Then send it to the Editors of *The Rotarian*. If used, the "odd shot" will bring you \$3. But remember—it must be different!



Almost effortlessly do the Reverend Dwight Iles and his wife, of Portola, Calif., lift a 32-foot log. Made of plastic, it weighs about 125 pounds.



Time out for fish by a hungry painter meant an incomplete sign for a Saratoga Springs, N. Y., cafe. Len S. Rubin, a Maywood, N. J., Rotarian, noted it.



Two burros with but a single head—or so it seems. They were photographed at Eagle Nest, N. Mex., by Marvin D. Rohovec, a Clayton, N. Mex., Rotarian.

microscopic size compared with her own. When our own South used slave labor, it traded profitably with the North and foreign countries with high standards of living.

The truth is that any exchange of goods, regardless of the circumstances of their production, increases the wealth and standards of living of both parties to it. *Both sides make a profit or the exchange would not be made.* Further, a low-wage standard is not necessarily the reason for low costs. Geographic and other natural advantages are often more important. Low-wage countries may have high costs, as, for example, Mexico. There metal-mining costs including taxes per ton of ore have been about 50 percent higher than those in the United States, whereas wages average 10 percent of U. S. wages. As a consequence, only ore of higher grade can be mined.

Part of the trouble here is that we usually assume that high wages and a high standard of living are synonymous. Actually there is no connection necessarily. One has only to recall the astronomical money wages paid in certain countries during certain run-away inflation cycles when wage earners were actually starving. A high standard of living is one wherein the average individual can command a relatively large quantity of goods and services. If prices are low, wages can be low as measured in money. The average individual in a given country cannot be hurt by having more, cheaper, and a greater variety of desirable goods. Free trade helps obtain this condition.

2. This is all very well, says the antifree trader, but when one sees his business hurt and perhaps destroyed by importation of cheaper competing goods, he cannot take seriously such abstract arguments.

The answer to this may seem ruthless to an individual or corporation, but it is based on the need for considering the greatest good for the greatest number, on the basis of the consumer's interest and the best possible average standard of living. To attain this there is no justification for the nation as a whole to subsidize the marginal or submarginal producer either by tariffs or by other means unless there are special reasons, such as defense considerations. Outwardly, anyhow, we profess to support a freely competitive domestic economy. "If the business can't stand up under competition," we say, "let it go under." But let the competition be foreign and the tune is different! It is seldom acknowledged that foreign competition as well as domestic helps the consumer get cheaper and better goods. Yet competition is the spice of life in the foreign no less than in the domestic sense.

3. But, argue some protectionists, many foreign countries have higher tariffs and more restrictions on trade including exchange manipulations than we do!

Well, so much the worse for them. Restrictions on trade hurt them more than us because usually they have available a more limited variety of goods. Regardless of what they do, however, any trade made (i.e., any commerce) results in some profit to both sides. That is, no commerce develops unless there are mutual profits. A side result is that by trade, goodwill is gained and tensions eased in areas with low living standards.

4. Wouldn't free trade upset our whole economy and result in the displacement and unemployment of millions of workers?

The answer is "No." In the first place, few advocate a sudden, ill-considered lowering of all barriers and restrictions. Further, consider what the American Federation of Labor's research chief, Boris Shiskin, says (*Time*, November 9, 1953): "Abolition of all tariffs would not displace more than 300,000 U. S. workers and none of the liberalizations proposed could displace more than 90,000 at most." The yearly turnover of jobs in the United States far exceeds this figure. Other recent studies have approximately verified Shiskin's estimate.

Those are the four main protectionist arguments—and their answers. Now, let's move on to realistic conclusions.

First, the benefits of free *domestic* trade and markets must apparently be "resold" to many, for this historical basis of our economy and our thinking has been confused by recent inflationary prosperity and political and selfish propaganda. Nevertheless, few thoughtful people would deny the folly of deliberately hampering domestic commerce. The same people, however, are often in doubt about, or vigorously opposed to, the free-trade principle ap-

plied to foreign trade. But the benefits accrue to all participants of foreign trade no less than all participants of domestic trade. In order to sell our surpluses in foreign markets we *must* buy foreign goods and we benefit from both buying and selling. It should be obvious that trading cannot be one-way unless made possible by means of money gifts or loans that are seldom repaid.

The belief that Americans cannot compete with foreign production and that foreign restrictions such as money devaluation, etc., on trade offset any advantage anyhow, is erroneous because any trade that is made is normally profitable to both sides or it would not take place. Many domestic producers can't know if they can compete with foreign producers because they have never had to try. They stagnate behind tariff barriers.

Many responsible investigations including one by the Chief Economist Shiskin of the A.F. of L. have indicated that abolition of all tariff barriers would cause a far less displacement of workers than the total annual turnover of jobs.

Greatly accelerated foreign trade, which admittedly must be two way, would help dispose of our accumulating surpluses in foodstuffs and manufactured goods, while at the same time decrease foreign political tension resulting from the deficiency of goods that causes poverty and starvation. Many people pray only for a chance to work, to produce, and to trade, but this chance must be largely provided by the mutual exchange of products foreign as well as domestic.

Much of the argument above for international free trade is futile and academic unless we reaffirm our faith in *domestic* free trade and free markets. Americans once believed that inefficient producers had no special rights in domestic trade; that society owed no one a living. If that principle is true at home, it is no less applicable in foreign trade.

A condensed statement of the pertinent economic law is: *The economic well-being of a given culture is largely dependent on the magnitude of trade or commerce that it promotes and participates in regardless of whether this commerce is in a large part foreign.* It follows that the well-being of the individual is dependent on the total volume and quality of goods and services that he receives and can command, not necessarily on the magnitude of his wages.

That's why I believe the United States should progressively and as rapidly as possible tear down the man-made walls that restrict the flow of commerce across our borders.



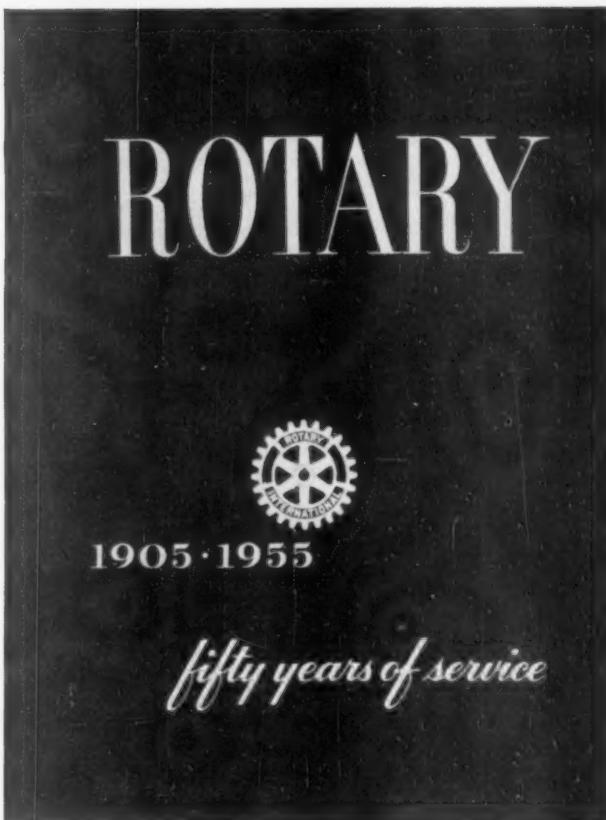
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ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Should the U. S. Adopt Free Trade?

No!—*Tariffs Keep Things in Balance—Says Harry J. Devereaux*

[Continued from page 13]

exception to free trade in behalf of the national security."

But in these days of all-out war, all that makes for a nation's economic life are factors of its security. And here I am thinking not only of agricultural products and manufactured goods, but of labor and wages. All these are interlocked in what we call our economy. Let a depression sweep the United States and not only are its defenses weakened, but so are those of other friendly countries. The '30s taught us that.

If the United States is to be economically and militarily strong, then our agriculture and industry must be both diverse and healthy. We dare not follow a program that would be detrimental either to the country as a whole or any considerable segment. And it is from that premise we must examine the proposal to reduce and eventually abolish our tariffs, embargoes, quotas, and other trade devices we have set up to serve our national interests.

Much of our prosperity is directly due to the use of our own natural resources. But abundant though they are, many another country can produce raw materials more cheaply and so cheaply as to get them over our protective walls and compete in our own markets—to the ruination of American-produced products.

Lead and zinc provide an example. Here the current situation is described by the Salt Lake City *Desert News-Telegram* (January, 1954) as "intolerable." "The Government not only has given no protection," the editorial declares, "but has actually gone abroad and bought lead and zinc in Peru and Mexico and other Latin-American countries for prices almost twice as high as local mines have been able to get."

Wool provides illustration from agriculture, and in this field I have personal knowledge. U. S. wool production has declined almost 50 percent in the past ten years! While foreign competition has captured domestic markets, Government-support programs, patterned after other commodity support programs, at the taxpayers' expense, have resulted in immense Government stock piles of wool.

High operating costs and low selling prices forced many successful sheep men to dispose of their flocks. Most of these ranges are now being grazed by cattle and the nation now has the largest cattle population in its history, and the possibility of another "surplus problem."

The chain reaction of trouble that starts on Western ranges runs across the country to the Eastern manufacturers. As I write, there lies before me a report from the president of one of the largest mills that a clothing manufacturer had recently placed orders for 600,000 yards of Japanese gabardine made from Australian wool. They were priced at \$3.55 a yard delivered—considerably below what it would cost an American manufacturer to produce them.

Japan buys raw wool in the world's markets at the same price paid by U. S. and other wool-manufacturing countries. Wages of her workers, however, are only a fraction of the wage paid the Englishman, and likewise the Briton is only paid a fraction of the wage paid the American wool-textile worker. The problem is not confined solely to America.

Similar stories come from the glass industry. Duties on hand-blown glass imports have been reduced from 16 to 5 percent since 1937, which has opened the door to competing products from abroad. One result, according to Carl J. Uhrman, chairman of the tariff committee of the American Glassware Association, is that pay rolls of glass workers in the Ohio valley have been halved and at least one plant has been closed and others face the prospect of crippling curtailment.

Electrical-goods manufacturers are disturbed that U. S. imports of electrical equipment and machinery in 1952 were 11 times higher than the average set in the years 1935 to 1939, while exports increased only fivefold. Austrian and Italian manufacturers underbid American firms for transformers in the great Missouri Valley hydroelectric development at Rapid City, where I live, and Huron and Watertown in South Dakota, and also at Sioux City, Iowa. Generators manufactured in Britain have been installed on the Hungry Horse project in western Montana and provoked the following comment in a January, 1954, issue of *Business Week*:

"General Electric has protested the award of an over \$3.6 million generator contract to English Electric Company. General Electric says its bid of nearly \$4.3 million would actually have been cheaper for the Government because of taxes General Electric would pay. And the award to the British firm costs U. S. workers \$2 million in wages," GE adds.

The last sentence strikes at the core of the problem: wages and buying

power—which determine what we call standard of living.

The loss of 2 million dollars in wages means the American workers affected cannot buy the equivalent amount of American-produced goods and services. Certainly the British workers won't—for most of the goods and services they want can be and are produced in England for less because of the lower wage scale prevailing there. Or the British consumer can buy in volume from Italy, Japan, or other countries with still lower wage scales, but only in limited amounts from the U.S.A. because of our higher production costs despite labor-saving machinery.

Assuming for the moment that raw-material costs are the same everywhere (which of course they are not), it must be obvious that final costs on finished goods will be lower where labor is paid from 10 percent to 90 percent less than workers are paid in the United States. In low-wage areas, production per man-hour does not have to be as high as it is in America to produce finished materials for less than we can.

We in the U.S.A. have no corner on brains. There are smart people in every country and this intangible called "know-how" is not exclusively an American invention. While production-line machinery was first applied in a big way by native-born Henry Ford, it was Knutsen, a Danish immigrant, who furnished the idea and put it to work. Sikorsky, a Russian, has made a great contribution to American leadership in

Growth

How drab these seeds
I hold within my open hand today.
How drab these seeds
That spill into the earth like broken beads.
When sun and rain and God have had their
way,
And flaming poppies bloom, I shall not say:
"How drab these seeds!"
—MARY LUCILE HATCH

airplane design. But many such geniuses have stayed in their own countries!

There are top-notch engineers in Britain, Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan, and other countries. A comparatively small number of them can direct inexpensive local labor on production-line machines and produce, for example, electric generators, just as good as those manufactured in Schenectady in the same number of, or perhaps fewer, man-hours.

Adam Smith, and most of his followers, stressed advantages of soil, climate, water, mineral resources, etc., but overlooked this essential factor:

the difference in wages. If the United States had a monopoly on modern machinery and equipment, perhaps we could pay our workers \$1.75 an hour and in our domestic markets compete with products produced elsewhere at 50-cents-an-hour wages. But even if that situation once obtained, it does so no longer. Our policy since World War II has been to share our know-how and to help other countries build modern factories.

Today Japan has modern textile machinery—and wages hardly a tenth of what American workers get. Belgium has efficient machinery to produce glass. The Netherlands is bidding for large printing orders in the United States. Britain's bicycle industry is larger than America's and is exporting its cycles to this country. And so it goes. You can hear the whirr of modern machinery today in lands commonly thought of only a few years ago as "backward." As rapidly as they can—by modern manufacturing methods and by import restrictions—other nations are reducing the number of items which they once bought from abroad.

SOME American export interests, however, are among those that favor free trade or at least a general reduction in our tariffs. Several automobile manufacturers are in this group. These want other countries to sell us wool, minerals, meat, cheese, fuel oil, chemicals, scientific instruments, bicycles, wallpaper, and other products so they can purchase automobiles here. But their position might change when and if foreign automobiles can be marketed here at a price that will compete with Detroit-made vehicles.

Enough data have been cited to show that the problem is not a simple one and is not to be solved by any rule-of-thumb theory, no matter how plausible it may appear in a doctrinaire textbook. But we face not abstract concepts but certain very real facts.

One is that since 1934 the U. S. has lowered 2,532 rates of duty (leaving 805 unchanged) and that the average rate of duty has been halved from 24.4 percent to 12.2 percent!

Another central fact is that fully a quarter of our industries and agriculture is now vulnerable to import competition. Mr. Strackbein, already quoted, is authority for that statement and for its corollary: "At least 5 million people directly employed in production and another 10 million indirectly employed as a result of the production of the 5 million, would be exposed to competition in varying degrees of severity if the tariff and quotas were removed."

Suppose that were done. Would we put the unemployed on public relief,

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and would we turn the no-longer used lands back to Nature—as is already the case with some land once ranged by sheep? Henry Ford II, a leading spokesman for freer foreign trade, has suggested direct Government assistance in the form of loans and grants in hardship cases. But I suspect a good many taxpayers are of the opinion they already foot enough bills of this kind.

What, then, is the solution? How can the United States maintain its economic well-being and its military effectiveness yet maintain friendly and helpful relations with its friends around the world?

Free trade is, I believe, chimerical—and certainly not practical in a world of such widely disparate wage levels and living standards. It is doubtful if any one really benefits by pulling them down in one country on the unproved assumption that doing so will raise them in another. Nor do I believe that it would be proper for each country to erect such high trade-restriction walls that interexchange of goods becomes impossible. But somewhere between these two extremes must lie the right answer.

It is, as I have said, not a simple one nor is it an easy one to discover. What may be good policy for a small country long on certain raw materials but short

on manufactured goods will not fit one with conditions reversed. Nor is it necessarily wise for each country to try to become self-sufficient. A number of factors, such as ready access to processed goods and relations with a militarily strong neighbor, must be taken into account. It would, for example, be doubtful policy for Cuba, with its surplus of agricultural products and its relatively small market, to try to manufacture automobiles on a large scale. But it would be equally unwise for the United States to compel its consumers of bananas to rely on those that could be produced in Florida and California.

No, exchange of goods among nations is desirable. But that is a generalization to be interpreted and modified by conditions. American industry and producers must be protected against low-cost imports and the balance of purchasing power maintained. Both the industrial and the rural worker must have a wage which will permit him to buy what he needs to maintain his standard of living. In my opinion, this American worker is his own best customer.

Trouble comes when the price of pigs and of pig iron are not in proper relation to each other. One important way we have to keep them in balance is adequate tariffs.

Let's Raze Those Travel Barriers

[Continued from page 10]

the right to motor across national boundaries with a considerable degree of ease.

As an American, I was proud of the part my country played in developing this new treaty. Because of the complicated jurisdictional division, as between the 48 States and the Federal Government, the United States had been unable to adhere to the previous treaties. This time, however, the States and Federal officials achieved a successful working formula that enabled the U.S.A. to be party to the new treaty—and, in fact, to be the very first signatory. Of course, American drivers gain considerably through its provisions; when there are sufficient adherent nations, they shall be able to motor abroad with the same ease as they now do from one State to another.

Even in regard to this treaty, however, adopted as it was in 1949, most nations have been slow to act. To date, only 18 have ratified it, and its full impact cannot be felt until certain other major nations take such action. Expanded acceptance of the 1949 international driving treaty is a principal objective of motoring organizations in all countries, and when their joint federa-

tion, the World Touring Automobile Federation, holds its annual assembly in Washington next May (meeting for the first time in the United States), this will be high on the agenda.

More recently, also under the aegis of the United Nations, two other constructive treaties concerning international travel have come into being. Representatives of 52 countries came together for three full weeks in New York and at the end of their deliberations came forth with these two pacts:

1. Supplements the '49 driving treaty, binding signatory States to admit vehicles free of import duties or taxes provided they are re-exported within a set time limit (one year, but subject to renewal), if the motorist obtains necessary import papers.

2. Standardizes customs requirements in general, with each State agreeing to admit—custom free—certain basic items as clothing, sports gear, and photographic equipment.

The U. S. delegate to this recent meeting, H. H. Kelly, of the Department of State, has described to me the importance of the customs treaty in this way: "For the first time it establishes a standard in simplified handling of per-

sonal effects of international travellers. Further, it is a framework within which all countries are encouraged to liberalize their customs regulations.*

Mr. Kelly has played an outstanding rôle both in the United States and in the council of nations in streamlining world travel procedures for motorists particularly. His activity demonstrates the growing interest of the United States officials in achieving further results in this field for traveller's regardless of mode of transport.

I mention this interest specifically because of the criticism of requirements imposed on visitors coming to the United States. While customs regulations are considered generally to be liberal, entry requirements have been termed as stringent as any in the world; there have been efforts to liberalize them where possible—by the AAA as well as other groups—and to develop travel on a truly two-way basis. Nevertheless, the immigration laws covering tourists now are predicated to some degree on these two factors: protection against the entry of subversives in the guise of tourists, and of persons desiring to immigrate permanently without going through the quota channels. There are some travel officials who feel there should be a thorough analysis to determine whether present laws are needed to achieve such protection, or whether the desired ends could be reached with less severity.

ONE of the major irritants has been the waiting time for clearance at U. S. consulates abroad. Time has varied from two days to three weeks or longer, this despite the instructions from the State Department to U. S. consulates around the world to facilitate bona fide tourists in every way, and the intention of the consulates to fulfill these instructions. The State Department has admitted a shortage of personnel to process visa applications properly. In these circumstances, in the view of many travel officials, requirements should either be relaxed or consular staffs augmented.

There may well be other procedures and requirements worthy of review, and perhaps revision, by the Congress. We are hopeful such will be the case as soon as it is practical.

Meanwhile, my friend in Calcutta, Sunil Bose, and I may take heart in the prospect of exhaustive consideration of international travel with all its implications at the United Nations meeting in New York next January.

Let us hope these studies will prove constructive as well as exhaustive, for Rotarian Bose and I, and many others like us, are looking forward to the time when the matter of obtaining documents will consume less time than the journey between our lands.



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"Gentlemen," beams Club President Hubert J. Prichard, "now meet Miss Chile, Gloria Legisas; Miss Montana, Dawn Oney; and Miss Singapore, Marjorie Wee."

How 251 Fortunate Rotarians Help to Blend a World of Beauty

FOR ten Summer days a few weeks ago 80 exceptionally beautiful girls from 33 countries were the talk of Long Beach, California. They'd come to this city of 280,000 to see which of them might emerge as "Miss Universe" in a contest sponsored by the city, a film studio, and a swim-suit maker.

On a tight schedule that might have winded a durable national President



Miss Korea, Keh Sun Tuy, wore her native party dress. Her table partner, C. W. Campbell, had been in Korea.

they sped from welcoming dinners to boat rides to hair dressers to beauty parades to stage productions to coronation balls and banquets. And on the day before it all ended they all went to Rotary.

Yes, 251 Rotarians of Long Beach had invited them all over for their regular Wednesday luncheon at the Pacific Coast Club. And the 80 young ladies (each with her individual "hostess" who was a local "Mrs.") had accepted.

Now, if the first impulse of these business and professional men was to stand back and appreciate this special handiwork of Heaven, their next one was more selfless: "How can we make these fine young women still happier that they came to our town?"

The answer was at the door at meeting time—when the misses rolled up in the chauffeured cars assigned to each

for the week. At the door awaiting each was a Rotarian whose national origin was the same as her own—or who knew her tongue and country well.

French-born Elio J. Amar, the city's port manager, was there to greet blonde Jacqueline Beer, of France, for example . . . and Rabbi Elliot Grafman to welcome stately Aviva Pe'er of Israel. . . . Through the luncheon these 80 national pairs were partners. Flowers, beauty, short speeches by the girls themselves, "and all the fellows busy as ants taking pictures all over the place"—it was quite a luncheon.

Dark-eyed Effie Androulakaki—no girl won more applause than this miss from Athens. Substituting for the real "Miss Greece," who'd run into passport problems, lovely Effie gracefully withdrew when these problems cleared . . . only to win the prize of "Miss Friendship." Not surprising, maybe. Effie's father is a Rotarian in Athens—and while the Long Beach hosts sent congratulatory letters to 80 sets of parents all over the world that night, they sent a rather special one to him.

That's the story briefly—except for one thing. Club attendance was the best so far this year.

Photos: Rotarian L. J. Inman



Canada's Joyce Landry finds Ernest B. Webb well posted on her country. Not surprising. He was raised there.

Sweden's Master Builder

[Continued from page 21]

professional attraction to architectural specimens, Rotarian Diös is inclined to attribute his interests in these fields to two influences: that of the famous Swedish artist Anders Zorn, who influenced his youthful years considerably, and that of Carl Milles, outstanding Swedish sculptor who moved to America to found the famous Cranbrook Academy and to execute some outstanding municipal sculptures, notably the great fountain group in St. Louis, Missouri, and the *Indian God of Peace* in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Undoubtedly Milles' advanced thinking on community planning influenced Anders Diös when he came to lay out some of Sweden's model communities, areas where traffic is routed around residential districts, safely away from the ample play spaces for children. Builder Diös has also sprinkled Sweden with examples from the chisel of his friend.

Rotarian Diös' community projects have been manifold, both as part of his immense construction work and as part of his interest in Swedish culture. At considerable expense he has undertaken the restoration of a historic castle in Uppsala, where for centuries the Swedish Kings have been crowned. In addition, the Uppsala Cathedral, which occupies a position comparable with Westminster Abbey's, has been entrusted to the Diös touch for restoration.

Another of his activities in the same field has been to publish books dealing with the development of some of the communities in which he has worked. Six or seven volumes of this type, all profusely illustrated, now preserve local tradition and history; written by authoritative scholars, their publication has been financed by Rotarian Diös.

All his service ventures are perhaps best typified by Anders Diös' personnel policies within his highly successful company. A liberal retirement plan and near-top wages in Sweden attract good and faithful workmen. In spite of severe northern Winters, Rotarian Diös schedules his work carefully to keep most of his 1,500 to 2,500 workers employed the year around.

Such policies have brought the Diös firm a gross as high as 30 million dollars in a single year. They have also brought satisfaction far greater than that which comes from placing stone upon stone, however beautifully.

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Yea, Sculthorpe! Yea, Bentwaters!

ON A bright Autumn day last year the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack fluttered together over the Portman Road Football Ground, Ipswich, England, in the sweet cause of charity. Incidentally, the occasion gave a large number of Britons their first chance to see American-style football.

The Rotary Club of Ipswich was the sponsor of the event designed to establish a holiday fund for the old folks of Ipswich. The United States Air Force bases at Bentwaters and Sculthorpe provided the opposing teams. The Ipswich Town Football Club provided the playing area.

Football as played in the States and shown on the cinema screens of England is known to most Britons, but few have seen it "in the flesh." So more than 4,000 spectators came out to see the match, partly out of curiosity and partly from the publicity prepared by the Ipswich Club.

Strange to say, that publicity was caught at first in a clash of modesty. The Rotarians said, "Don't mention us." And the Yanks answered, "If we don't, this will look an American affair."

The outcome was a happy compromise, with posters reading:

Unique Sporting Event—American Interbase Football Match—Bentwaters vs. Sculthorpe—Sponsored by the Rotary Club of Ipswich—Proceeds for the Ipswich Old People's Welfare Committee.

The loud-speaker equipment that day vibrated with two accents: first, in English when Ipswich Past President Cedric Harrison welcomed the Americans, and, secondly, in American when Public-Relations Officer Harris provided a running commentary on the game.

The game was played in the fullness of masculine vigor and was won by Sculthorpe by 13 points to 6. We

British who saw the contest and heard the vociferous cheering of the many American personnel of all ranks present concluded everything was quite in accord with the staging given to this kind of friendly battle in the States. But how very different from our own sort of football!

An English team takes the field with 11 players and if one or more are injured the remainder carry on. Not so the Yanks! Your writer, an old footballer, saw American hustle and "get on or get out" policy in action. Fifty or so reserves lined the playing boundaries, squirming with impatience for the call to replace someone who might be off his game. We saw the mobile hospital; men carried off on stretchers. We were somewhat startled by the players' equipment: the vividly colored knee breeches and shirts, padded shoulders and thighs, and crash-helmeted craniums.

In British football, one referee controls the game, but in this match there seemed to be four officials, all conspicuously dressed. After trying to follow the lightninglike movement of the ball, I came to the conclusion that the four officials were really necessary to find out where it was and to cope with the scheming that must have been the outcome of the discussion group that huddled after every movement on the field.

The magnificent and generous support given to the old people of Ipswich was typically American. Not a penny was charged against the match receipts by them, and we were able to hand over to the Old People's Committee the handsome sum of £484—the result of international co-operation between the U. S. Air Force, the Rotary Club, the Football Club, and the townspeople.

—J. S. Wood
Rotarian, Ipswich, England



Just before the kick-off there's time taken for a picture of the Mayor of Ipswich, Mrs. Lesley Lewis; 1953-54 Ipswich Rotary Club President J. T. Hill and Mrs. Hill; David Myer, Community Service Committee Chairman; and four representatives of the Sculthorpe and Bentwaters gridiron squads.

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OCTOBER, 1954

Opinion

FROM LETTERS, TALKS,
ROTARY PUBLICATIONS

Ideal of Service

COLIN T. NAYLOR, JR., Rotarian
Printer

Peekskill, New York

When it comes to personal services, it is easier to reach for the checkbook than to roll up our sleeves and go to work. Even in Rotary Clubs. That's the easy way, but it does not conform to Rotary's ideal of service. Signing checks never gives one the satisfaction that comes from worth-while contributions to society. History reveals that the early settler had no checking account and very little money so he helped his neighbor build his barn and his neighbor in turn helped his friend clear his field. The service one gave was returned to him—oftentimes many fold. We need a revival of that pioneer spirit.—From a Rotary Club address.

Iron Curtains Not Needed

ERNESTO L. M. ABELLERA, Rotarian
Physician and Surgeon
Baguio, The Philippines

To develop and preserve our national solidarity we do not have to build great walls to segregate ourselves; nor drop Iron Curtains to shut the others out; nor dig moats around us; and to develop international understanding and goodwill we do not have to shatter our national unity and cast away any part of us. We can nurture lofty sentiments of patriotism and loyalty to country and love for its traditions, the glory of its past and bright prospects for its future, and at the same time extend our horizons beyond its borders to understand and be sympathetic toward the problems of other peoples, accepting all on the basis of oneness with all humanity and the brotherhood of all men.

It is possible to cherish our own, protect our common interests, and promote our common weal without prejudice to the development of international welfare and cooperation in promoting its ideals, for the way to love our own is not to hate that which is not ours. Rather, the honest situation is this: we become capable of understanding and cooperating with the outside only after we have learned understanding and cooperation among ourselves.—From a Rotary District Assembly address.

THOSE who live nobly, even if in their own day they live obscurely, need not think they have lived in vain.

—DONALD W. ROSS
Rotarian
Sydney Mines, N. S., Canada

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The 'Chest' Expands!

[Continued from page 15]

August was chosen as the best time to conduct their first annual campaign.

"We are now in the midst of making what plans we can to make our first appeal a success," they say. "Admittedly, we have very little time in which to do this, but the co-operation of several of our industries in granting our organizers time off from work and our careful study of your *Helpful Hints to Campaigners* makes us feel that we will be able to do a fair job."

Last year when Councillor Ralph M. Cleveland,* of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, asked for information on Community Chests, he voiced a problem we of America once believed unique to our own cities and towns:

"At present in common with practically all cities and towns in Southern Africa, Rhodesia, and the Union, we are faced with multitudinous and increasing requests for Flag Days, street collections, and house-to-house collections, for more and more very important and worthy objects," says the Councillor.

That letter could have been written from California, from North Dakota, Alabama, or Maine. And the fears the Councillor voices are the same fears that have beset us:

"With the great number of appeals there is a danger becoming apparent of the public becoming callous or irritated and, in consequence, the various appeals cancelling each other out. The next stage would probably have to be assumption by the State of various social-welfare activities. Naturally, with assumption of their support would have to go State control, and this is quite abhorrent to me."

One South African city, Durban, is exempt, however, from the troubles. Twenty-three years ago the Durban Rotary Club was responsible for the organization of the Durban and District Community Chest, a successful operation as evidenced by last year's campaign results. With a goal of £45,000, this Chest raised a sum that exceeded its goal by £835.

The Rotary Club sponsorship of the Durban Chest will come as no surprise to Rotarians in the U.S.A. since they have always been active in annual campaigns and in co-operation with the health and welfare programs of agencies belonging to the Chest or United Fund. Taking active part in the formation of Chests in many places, providing leadership in financial campaigns, participating in year-round planning, budgeting, and community organization proc-

esses, they demonstrate their belief in the very principles of Rotary.

Take, for example, a recent project of the Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Rotary Club. Through its very active International Service Committee, this Club prepared a brief account of the Community Chest plan and mailed it to 200 Rotary Clubs in Europe and Asia.

In Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, the Rotary Club has a camping project in co-operation with a Chest agency to make camping available to Vancouver boys and girls who might not otherwise have such an opportunity.

Sometimes the Chest plan abroad is preceded by the adoption of the other half of the Community Chest and Council "American plan," the welfare or community planning council. In Germany, where fund raising sometimes stirs unhappy memories of the Nazi collections, community confidence has to be gained first. Consultants on community councils, who a few years after the war visited newly formed councils in Stuttgart, Munich, the Berlin and Bremen areas, were surprised and very pleased at the apparent eagerness with which so many German towns put to use new-found means to make community life better. The councils were formed with the help of professional consultants in the community activities and youth services through the offices of the U. S. High Commissioner for Germany and based upon the community council plan followed in most American cities and towns.

Japan already has a very active Community Chest. Differing from the entirely autonomous Chests that we have in America and in Canada, the Japanese Chests operate through a central Community Chest with a permanent staff located in Tokyo. It coordinates and guides 46 Prefectural Community Chests and is responsible for research, liaison with the Ministry of Welfare, and publicity on a national scale. Under the Prefectural organization are local Com-



* Ralph M. Cleveland, like a number of Community Chest organizers the world over, is a member of his community's Rotary Club.



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munity Chests in counties and cities, and divisional Chests in wards, towns, and villages. These are staffed by volunteers and are responsible for the planning and execution of the campaign on the local level.

The campaigns are concentrated largely in October as they are in the United States and the traditional Red Feather is now a familiar symbol in Japan. In fact, "Onegai-simasu" is heard on every street corner as women and school children urge passers-by to "please buy a Red Feather." This is another differing aspect of the campaigns in Japan. In the United States the Red Feather is not "sold." Rather it is given as a badge to indicate support of the many agencies which, under Community Chest financing, provide those essential Red Feather services for community betterment. Japanese Chests also differ from American Chests in that they seek additional money throughout the year by means of public performances for charity, Red Feather seal sales at post offices, and the sale of New Year's cards.

A REPORT on Japan's first campaign in 1947 spoke encouraging words (later justified) for the future of the Community Chest idea in Japan:

"In this first nation-wide campaign for funds 41 out of 46 self-governing Prefectural areas have participated. For the first time the public has heard of Community Chest movement and what it stands for. Each contributor was donned with metal badges. The fact that 87 percent of the goal realized in this first campaign, supported by people who had to live on 1,800-calorie basis of rationed food, may be regarded as not altogether unsatisfactory."

A report of the 1948 campaign reads: "All 46 Prefectural autonomies have participated in the campaign . . . the metal badge was replaced by Red Feather and 13 million of them were worn by contributors . . . the Japan Red Cross participated for joint action." In 1949 there were 25 million Red Feathers distributed and 750,000 people volunteered for service in the campaign. For the first time the full amount of the goal was realized. In 1950 "30 million Feathers have decorated the country" and the Community Chest idea was in Japan to stay.

We take a certain amount of pride in those inquiries with their other-land flavor. As they continue to find their way to us, they indicate that people throughout the world are learning what more than 2 million American volunteers know: working for a Community Chest or United Fund campaign is a cherished privilege. By doing so we help make our communities better, and better communities can only add up to a better country and a better world.

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Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

only he had suggested, ever so subtly, that he had something to offer as a program speaker! Maybe modesty forbade him doing this. Now, however, since he is so desperate, let him seek a spot on the program schedule and prepare and deliver a talk on his vocation or other subject in which he is enthusiastically interested, and he will discover that the reaction of this experience will so exhilarate him that he will at once get the thrill of having been inoculated with the "Rotary Virus."

Write John Todd a Letter

Suggests RILEA W. DOE, Rotarian Vice-President, Safeway Stores Oakland, California

We are proud of our John L. Todd and want Rotarians world-wide to know about him [*His First 100 Years*, by Joseph J. Rosborough, THE ROTARIAN for September]. What a wonderful thing it would be if each Rotary Club would write him a letter!

They Total 180 Years

Reports S. B. HAINSWORTH, Rotarian Belt Manufacturer Hull, England

We Rotarians of Hull were interested in the article *His First 100 Years*, by Joseph J. Rosborough, in THE ROTARIAN for September. The story of the oldest active Rotarian in the world was a fascinating one.

We in Hull can't equal John Todd's record, but we do have two men who total 180, each of them being 90 years

old. When they reached their 90th birthday a few weeks ago, we felt that it called for joint recognition and a celebration. So we Rotarians gathered to honor them—two grand old men of Rotary: A. W. Sizer and Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E. Needless to say, the birthday party was a big success.

Lodge Article 'Wonderful Insight'

Thinks KENET PEARCE, Rotarian Realtor

Mason City, Iowa

The article on the United Nations by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. [THE ROTARIAN for July] was a wonderful insight into the workings of the United Nations. A few days after reading the article I was privileged to be a guest of Major General Hanford MacNider at a reception for Ambassador and Mrs. Lodge. We reviewed with him much that was presented in the article and the Ambassador added many comments which were of tremendous interest.

The United States can feel proud and very fortunate to have a man of the ability of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., as its Ambassador to the United Nations. He carries a tremendous load on his shoulders and we should all pray for his continuing success.

'Yes, We're In on the Fun'

Says W. ERIC STINTON, Rotarian News-Agency Proprietor Essendon, Australia

We Rotarians in Australia read with understanding interest Arthur Laguerre's article in THE ROTARIAN for August which was appropriately titled *Are You In on the Fun?* We've helped to organ-

Rotary Foundation Contributions

SINCE last month's report of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to the Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 45 additional Clubs had at press time become 100 percenters. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 3,512. As of August 17, 1954, \$38,133 had been received since July 1, 1954. The latest contributors (with numbers in parentheses indicating membership) are:

AUSTRALIA

Maryborough, Vic. (20); Moe (28).

BRAZIL

São Bernardo do Campo (20); Franca (29); Cachoeiro do Itapemirim (36); Palmital (27).

CANADA

Picton, Ont. (49); Port Credit, Ont. (37).

FINLAND

Kouvola (34); Loimaa (23); Turku-Abo (76).

FRANCE

Belfort-Montbéliard (39); Saint-Raphael (31).

GERMANY

Essen (39).

HONG KONG

Kowloon (44).

INDONESIA

Medan (50).

JAPAN

Aormi (22); Gamagori (26); Isezaki (21); Maebashi (25); Maizuru (27); Nagoya-West (27); Takasaki (26); Ueno (24); Miyazaki (41); Niihama (28).

NEW ZEALAND

Motueka (35); Takapuna (21).

THE NETHERLANDS

Breda (44).

PORTUGAL

Braga (29).

SWEDEN

Avesta (31).

SWITZERLAND

Interlaken (31).

UNITED STATES

Nantucket, Mass. (53); Alliance, Nebr. (43); Boyne City, Mich. (23); Mitchell, Ind. (48); Las Vegas, N. Mex. (70); Southampton, N. Y. (48); Unionville, Mo. (39); Angleton, Tex. (32); Mountain Grove, Mo. (29); Rolling Fork, Miss. (40); Winter Garden, Fla. (47); Auburn, Ky. (26); Sylacauga, Ala. (70).



All set for the Drouin trip (see letter)

ize some new Clubs—and then after we organize them we don't forget them.

Typical of their interest and the way in which they develop fellowship are the journeys which Rotarians of Williamstown make when a Club is chartered in their District. Recently a group of them travelled, by special car, a total of 140 miles for the charter presentation at the Rotary Club of Drouin [see photo]. Earlier they had travelled 180 miles to attend a similar presentation in Leongatha.

Yes, indeed, we're in on the fun down under.

*Already a Better Town'

*Believes LYNN TYMNE, Rotarian
Bank Manager
St. Arnaud, Australia*

Reading a list of contributors to the Rotary Foundation in THE ROTARIAN for May I noticed the name of my old Club Warracknabeal, Australia . . . I have just recently become a foundation member of the newly formed Rotary Club of St. Arnaud. This Club's entry into Rotary is most commendable. "To further promote a better understanding between the professional and business men of the town."

Was it due to our sponsor Club Warracknabeal that this idea has borne fruit so richly? No. The ideals of Rotary seem to go far deeper than this. "Service above Self" and getting acquainted with Rotary have improved our members so much that St. Arnaud is already a better town for having a Rotary Club. No other organization has done so much for so little and as editor of our bulletin I am looking forward to a happy year.

Would Discourage Risk Taking

*Says LOUIS FABIAN BACHRACH
Rotarian
Photographer
Boston, Massachusetts*

I have always been very much interested in the controversy aired in THE ROTARIAN for July on which DeWitt Emery voted "No" regarding the guaranteed annual wage, and I agree with him.

It seems to me that the most important argument which could be used, but which I have never seen emphasized, is one which neither side has brought out. That is, if you are going to guarantee everyone an annual wage, the risk taking which has been responsible for the big increase in our industrial business would be discouraged.

A company, as a rule, will only keep as many employees as it feels reasonably sure it can guarantee jobs, regardless of the peaks and valleys of general

business. This means that business would be levelled off to a greater extent than it is now. Maybe it would be a good thing, but the rapid absorption of new employees would be much slower than that which has taken place in the past few years in our economy.

Two Requests for Kermit Eby

*From J. W. MOORE, Rotarian
Furniture Manufacturer
New Orleans, Louisiana*

My suggestion to Kermit Eby, who presented the "Yes" side of the debate-of-the-month *Guaranteed Annual Wage?* [THE ROTARIAN for July], would be that he give a lot of study to human actions. Maybe he can tell us why it's so difficult, regardless of wages and working conditions, to keep men working the year around. Maybe he can also tell us

what would happen to the employees of some 2½ million small manufacturers in the U.S.A. who, if they were compelled to guarantee an annual wage, would automatically have to close their plants because of economics.

This annual-wage issue is just another objective of the leaders of organized labor to talk about, quarrel over, and eventually strike over throughout the next 50 years unless, of course, the Federal Government is changed into a dictatorship so they can take over our industries, and in this case they would have to take over the commercial end of it also because only the Government could guarantee to pay a man for a full year's work. Judging by the past 50 years of our history, even the Government would be broke within less than half a generation.

Where to Stay



KET: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan;
GEM: Hotel Meets; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

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HOBBY Hitching Post

THOUGH an artifact hunter, coin collector, fisherman, and Nimrod, ROTARIAN GEORGE R. R. PFLAUM, head of the speech department at Kansas State Teachers College in Emporia, writes this month of still another hobby of his. This hobby, he says, makes him a "rock hound."

YES, I do have several hobbies, and for a reason. By having three or four, I can follow one for a while, leave it for a time, and then pick it up again when my feelings and opportunities lead me back to it. In the meantime I can pursue a different one with a fresh or renewed enthusiasm.

I collect U. S. coins and I hunt and fish, but these are not the hobbies that get most of my leisure time. Lapidary—the collecting and polishing of stones—comes first with me, though the collecting of artifacts runs a close second. An artifact, you know, is an example of primitive workmanship, such as an Indian arrowhead or an Aztec tool. It was on a hunting trip that I found my first Indian arrowheads, and in showing these to a faculty colleague I learned that he was a collector, too. We decided to join forces and in several years we have collected thousands of pieces of Indian artifacts and have located some 60 Indian campsites around Emporia. Indian artifacts are rapidly being broken by heavy farm machinery, and thus it is quite a thrill to find a complete piece.

From artifact hunting to rock hunting is a short step, but it was especially short for me, for as a boy I was always attracted to colorful stones found in gravel beds, sand pits, and along shore lines. I showed the first stones I collected to a professor at Kansas State Teachers College and he suggested that I polish them. I did, and that led to reading up on lapidary and the eventual construction of my own lapidary outfit.

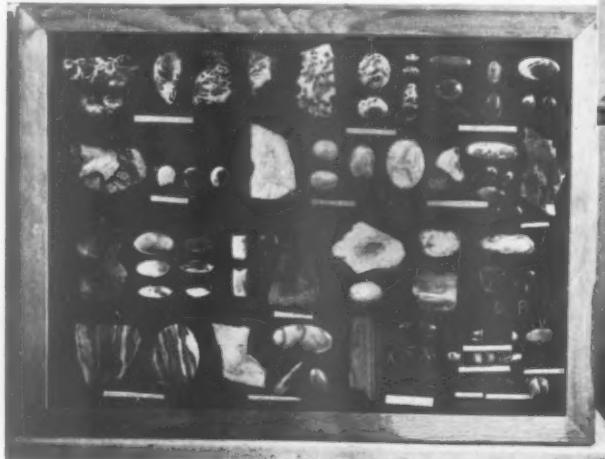
This consists of a 12-inch diamond cutting saw, a four-inch diamond cut-off saw, two eight-inch grinding wheels, two sanding wheels, and two polishing wheels, one of felt and one of elk skin.

So far I have stayed with the cutting of cabochons only—stones cut in convex form but not faceted. Facet cutting may come in the future, and I know that working with silver and making jewelry for mounting the stones is just around the corner. In the past six years I have cut many stones, mostly for students to use in craft classes.

In searching for stones, the "rock hound" experiences his greatest thrills, the tingling sensation that accompanies discovery. Semiprecious stones can be found along ocean and lake beaches, in glacial drifts, rock quarries, gravel bars, and in waste piles of abandoned mining shafts. Rocks are selected for their beauty, durability, rarity and fashion, and portability. Some rocks are too soft, so the searcher tests his finds, especially if he wants them for jewelry. A simple test is to scratch the rock with a copper coin. If the coin makes a scratch, it indicates a hardness of three. A scratch with a knife blade shows a hardness value of five and one-half, while a rock that can't be scratched with a steel file has a hardness of six to seven.

On a vacation I do a lot of rock hunting, but it is also a time for enjoying my other hobbies, too. I fish and hunt, keep on the alert for an old river bench and spalls of flint, which is a sign of an old Indian camp, and I look for artifacts. In some Western States I often run across agatized rock, agates, petrified wood, jasper, turquoise, and many other

Photos: Anderson



Mounted for display are some of the stones in Rotarian Pflaum's collection. On this board are agates from Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, Arizona, and Oregon. Specimens in lower left corner are from the "Painted Desert" in the State of Arizona.

stones that are semiprecious. Vacation travel also gives me the opportunity to meet other rock hounds whose names I have come across in hobby columns and mineralogy catalogues. I look up these hobbyists, swap tales with them, and learn of new places to search for specimens.

But the fun isn't over when the vacation ends—not for the rock hunter. For him there's an added dividend that comes later when he is cutting a rock, for it brings back memories of a vacation trip—the smell of a campfire, the ocean air, and woodland beauty—and he relives it all once again.

As you work at a saw or grinding wheel on a rock that is centuries old, there are moments when you find yourself philosophizing a bit about Nature, both the out-of-doors kind and the human kind. So many rocks are rough and ugly on the outside, yet on the inside they are beautiful, and when given a little polish they become exquisite, their luster and beauty revealing the miracle of God and creation. Isn't it strange that some people we associate with each day are often like that? A rough exterior often hides a heart of gold. A little culture and polish does so much—for stones and men. Perhaps that's why I like teaching.

Then, too, there's an emotional outlet to be had in stone cutting that is good for a man. For example, if you are angry with someone, you needn't say harsh words to him, or get into a heated argument. You simply go to your workshop, start your saw going, and let its blade chew through a rock. That way your anger is worked out of your system without losing your temper with your fellowman.

Yes, there are sermons in stones—and there's much pleasure to be had with them, too.

What's Your Hobby?

If you have one, you'll find THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM a coöperative fellow; he'll list your name below if you are a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family. He makes but one request: that you acknowledge correspondence that comes your way as a result of the listing.

Antique Carpenter Tools: Roger Thompson (interested in collecting antique carpenter tools), Roswell, Ga., U.S.A.

Genealogy: Carolyn Jane Fish (wife of Rotarian—interested in genealogy of the Humble family, especially all data on Michael Humble, silversmith of Louisville, Ky., about 1825; correspondence invited from other Humble historians), 315 W. 44th St., Vancouver, Wash., U.S.A.

Magic and Stamps: Charles L. Illsley (a member of a magicians club would like to hear from other Rotarians interested in magic; would also like to exchange stamps with Rotarians from other countries), 75 Jubilee Road, Halifax, N. S., Canada.

Stamps: Geoffrey Ferry (7-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes to exchange stamps of all countries), 3 Dekka St., Wellington, N. S., New Zealand.

Stamps: Terrence Keenan (son of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with boys and girls in any of the British colonies interested in exchanging stamps of their countries), 815 Algonquin Ave., North Bay, Ont., Canada.

Stamps: Allen Bugg (15-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes to trade stamps with someone who reads and writes in English from Mauritius, British Guiana, Canada, New Zealand, Ceylon; especially interested in old issues from all countries still on envelopes; will trade stamps, matchbook covers, postcards, and advertising pencils), Box 35, Helldberg, Miss., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:

Hemendra J. Sheth (18-year-old nephew of Rotarian—wishes pen friends; interested in stamps, picture postcards, first-day covers, sports), NearWashing Ghat, Bhavnagar, India.

"Marty" Pierce (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with youths aged 13-16; interested in horses, swimming, stamps, sports), 10 W. Sixth St., Weldon, N. C., U.S.A.

Kamal Daoud (16-year-old nephew of Rotarian—desires pen friends; interests include stamps, photography, music, sports), c/o P. O. Box 20, Nazareth, Israel.

K. Kumar (17-year nephew of Rotarian—wishes pen friends; collects stamps, view cards, photographs; interested in literature, travelling, cultures, and civilizations), c/o Dr. Manghanmal S. Kiriplani, Hirabad Quarters, Hyderabad, West Pakistan.

Tino Hevy (19-year-old nephew of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with young people aged 17-19 in U.S.A., Mexico, West Indies; interested in science, books, movies, music), 81, Sultan Hussein St., Alexandria, Egypt.

Ronny Moulton (15-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people his age, especially in England and France; interested in photography, sports, postcards), P. O. Box 577, Okeechobee, Fla., U.S.A.

Patricia Chabot (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals aged 15-18; interested in sports and photography), 73 Cottage St., Hudson, Mass., U.S.A.

Jeanette Profico (13-year-old granddaughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people aged 12-17; interests include drawing, dancing, sports), 229 Edgemont Ave., Ardmore, Pa., U.S.A.

Wendy R. Lawrence (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals her own age outside U.S.A.; interested in swimming, crafts, collecting figurines), 19 Bliss St., Manchester, Conn., U.S.A.

Mounir H. Touma (17-year-old nephew of Rotarian—wishes to enjoy hearing from girls or boys from other parts of the world; interests include music, sports, stamps, movies), P. O. Box 46, Nazareth, Israel.

Joan Lucas (9-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals; likes pets, collecting stamps, books, and writing to people), 79 Glenarden Dr., Fairfield, Conn., U.S.A.

Ray D. Robertson (would like to correspond with Cub Scouts and leaders from other lands; will be delighted to share ideas, comments, pictures, and newspaper clippings with anyone), N. Main St., Chatham, Va., U.S.A.

Susan Babbitt (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires correspondence with boys and girls of any age; interests include all sports, pets, letter writing, photography), 68 Goderich St., Fort Erie, Ont., Canada.

Sandra Jean Spotts (11-year-old niece of Rotarian—will welcome pen friends from all over the world; hobbies are collecting stamps, dolls, whatevers), 507 W. Second St., Mankato, Minn., U.S.A.

Sana Said Bushnag (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals from U.S.A.; interested in music, piano, literature), Franciscan Secondary School, Nazareth, Israel.

Sam Said Bushnag (14-year-old son of Rotarian—desires pen pals from U.S.A.; hobbies include sports, stamps, photography), Franciscan Secondary School, Nazareth, Israel.

Saher S. Bushnag (12-year-old son of Rotarian—interested in correspondence with boys or girls of same age; enjoys music and games), Franciscan Secondary School, Nazareth, Israel.

Roberta Jean Rees (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to like pen pals aged 15 to 18; interested in music, reading, collecting dolls), R. R. 2, Pleasantville, Iowa, U.S.A.

Sharon Illsley (8½-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals interested in collecting stamps; will exchange ten Canadian stamps for ten from any other country), 75 Jubilee Road, Halifax, N. S., Canada.

Gall Golem (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants to write to boys and girls her age or older in any other country, particularly France; interests include reading, swimming, music, dancing, movies, sports, art; collects glass miniatures), 306 E. Sixth St., Muscatine, Iowa, U.S.A.

Ngaire Thomson (9-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals anywhere; collects stamps), Box 98, Queenstown, New Zealand.

Barbara Horn (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals of any age; enjoys music, art, dancing, reading, sports, singing), 88 N. Leswing Ave., Rochelle Park, N. J., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

The February 1955

issue of

The Rotarian
will be a souvenir

Golden
Anniversary
Issue

Plans are already under way to make this souvenir Golden Anniversary issue the greatest we have ever published. Not only will it be greater in size . . . many more pages than ever before . . . but it will contain a wealth of historical information . . . articles and stories dealing with the founding and growth of Rotary during the past fifty years.

The Golden Anniversary issue of THE ROTARIAN is one that every subscriber will read and cherish. And already there are indications that the circulation of this issue will be increased by many thousands.

THE ROTARIAN has always been an exceptionally fine advertising medium for reaching business and professional leaders. Its present circulation is 305,245.* In this souvenir Golden Anniversary issue, intensive readership and bonus circulation combine to make it an even better "buy" for the progressive advertisers.

In making plans for your 1955 advertising be sure to include this special souvenir issue. We suggest you make your reservations early.

The Rotarian

1600 RIDGE AV., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

*ABC average net paid, December 1953



Stripped GEARS



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. The following is a favorite of Mrs. William M. Grouch, wife of a Bridgeport, Connecticut, Rotarian.

It was a hot September afternoon in the late 1870s that my father walked up to the cabin where he was to board as a country-school teacher. When he asked for a drink of water, the entire family, including the toothless grandmother, stood watching him. There was but one tin cup for the whole family, and one of the youngsters piped up, "Teacher, we each have our place on the cup where we drink. Now you choose yours!"

My father thought he was very clever when he drank over the handle.

"Oh, teacher," the youngster piped up again, "you'll have to choose another place. Over the handle belongs to Grandma!"

volves around a larger one. 11. A bright red color. 12. A kiss. 13. Rock of greenish-black color. 14. Lack of fitness.

This quiz was submitted by Melba Baehr, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Twice Told Tales

The best things in life are still free, but the tax experts are working overtime on the problem.—*Rotary Club News, SCHULENBURG, TEXAS.*

A doctor was called on by a testy aristocrat. "What's your trouble?" the doctor asked.

"That's what you are supposed to find out," was the reply.

"If you'll be kind enough to wait an hour or two, I'll call in a friend of mine, a veterinarian, who is the only person I know who can make a diagnosis without asking questions!"—*The Wheel, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.*

The retired and very elderly professor who had lived alone so many years in the quaint stone house was thought by his neighbors to be a bit queer. One lady was quite sure of it when one day she paused in her yard to watch the

strange old man holding a sprinkling can poised above a flower box on his back porch. At last she called, "Professor, there's no bottom in that sprinkling can!"

"It's quite all right," he assured her. "These are artificial flowers I'm watering."—*The Fort Scotter, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.*

Doctor: "What do you mean you have to study harder to keep up with your work than I do?"

Auto mechanic: "Well, Doc, I have to learn all about a dozen new models each year to keep 'em going, while all you have to do is keep the same old human design in repair."—*Sparks, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.*

"If your mother gave you a large apple and a small apple and told you to divide with your brother, which one would you give him?" asked the teacher.

"Do you mean my little brother or my big brother?" asked the pupil.—*The Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Call the Doctor

*He gripes about the food that's served;
A fine sure makes him blue;
He yaps until we're all unnerved.
Each Club has one or two.*

—ROTARIAN ASHLEY HATCH

Answers to Quizzes

12. SALUTE. 13. PESALTE. 14. DISABILITY.
15. SALTWATER. 10. SALTWATER. 11. SALTWATER.
6. SALTWATER. 7. SALTWATER. 8. SALTWATER.
3. SALTWATER. 4. SALTWATER. 5. SALTWATER.
PRIMED. 9. PRIMED. 10. DEFERRED. 11.
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DEFERRED. 99. DEFERRED. 100. DEFERRED.

U P!

I'm always shocked to learn that words
So small and unobtrusive
As those in ads "and up" can be
Outrageously inclusive!

—CAROLINE CLARK

Words with a Friend

Put the letters contained in the word "friend" into the missing spaces below so that words will appear as a result. (For example: — — — e — is "refined.")

1. — — — o — m — — g. 2. — — —
ght — — e —. 3. — — — — re —.
4. — ou — — — — s. 5. — — — f
— — e — t. 6. — — r — b — a — —.
7. — — — — ay — g. 8. — — — —
g — —. 9. R — — a — — d. 10.
— e — t — i — c —. 11. — l — — —
— s. 12. — u — — sh — —.

This quiz was submitted by Gerald Mosler, of Forest Hills, Long Island, New York.

Salty Words

In words defined by the following appears the word "salt." For example, "one who attacks": asSAiLanT. Now move ahead.

1. Sodium bicarbonate. 2. Conspicuous. 3. A greeting. 4. An attack with violence. 5. A moving stairway. 6. Rescuer. 7. Wholesome. 8. Petty villainy. 9. Sturdy. 10. A small planet that re-

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of a limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

* * *

This month's winner comes from Mrs. Walter Patterson, wife of a Rockaway Park, New York, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it is December 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$5.

HATS? OFF!

A quiet young chap named McClock
Gave Rotary members a shock
When, in error, he sat
On the guest speaker's hat.

UP . . . AND . . . DOWN

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in *The Rotarian* for June:
For three days a climber named Nick
Climbed a mountain with chisel and pick,
As he neared top of same,
An avalanche came,

Here are the "ten best" last lines:
And accompanied him down again—quick.
(Geoffrey W. Duffield, member of the Rotary Club of Great Yarmouth, England.)

So Nick and his pick came down quick.
(Chas. A. Blackwood, member of the Rotary Club of Paeroa, New Zealand.)

And Nick, well, he just couldn't stick.
(H. Firestone, member of the Rotary Club of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.)

Thus ending the trip of Nick quick.
(Mrs. James P. McAlister, wife of a Hilo, Hawaii, Rotarian.)

(Sob) Thus endeth this sad limerick!
(Ernest O. Norquist, member of the Rotary Club of Rushville, Indiana.)

And he was back where he started, right quick.
(Chas. C. Finn, member of the Rotary Club of Seattle, Washington.)

How fast can a peak get so slick!
(Russell J. Jandoli, son of a South Orange, New Jersey, Rotarian.)

"Down under" he went—double quick!
(Mrs. John C. Woodworth, wife of the Pendleton, Oregon, Rotary Club Secretary.)

But a good hand at spades won the trick.
(George F. Naylor, member of the Rotary Club of Wimbledon, England.)

When uncovered, Nick looked pretty sick.
(Scott Yancey, member of the Rotary Club of Culpeper, Virginia.)



Safe Driver *and* Hero!

THE CAR with its family of four had just crashed through the guard rail at the bridge and tumbled down into the 40-foot ravine when Gomer W. Bailey rounded a curve in his tractor-trailer and picked up evidence of the tragedy with his headlights.

Parking his unit off the road, he quickly set up flares, then made his way down the steep embankment to the battered car. There he spotted a man and woman and two children, all obviously hurt, the former most seriously.

Warning the grown-ups to lie quietly until he could get help, Bailey carefully carried the children back to the highway where he hailed a passing car and sent them on to the nearest hospital. He stayed at the scene until an ambulance came and took the father and mother to the hospital and because of his prompt action this family is alive and well today.

This heroic act — plus the fact that he has driven over 1,200,000 miles without a chargeable accident — resulted in Gomer Bailey, driver for Buckingham Transportation, Rapid City, South Dakota, being named the American Trucking Associations' 1954 "Driver Of The Year."

Yes, our truck drivers do more than keep the nation's freight moving — swiftly and efficiently. They set a pattern for safe, courteous driving on our highways. And when there's trouble they're nearly always the first to lend a helping hand.



The American Trucking Industry
Washington 6, D. C.

 TRUCK DRIVERS DELIVER THE GOODS!

Getting there is half the fun!



GO CUNARD

See your Cunard-authorized Travel Agent and . . .

QUEEN ELIZABETH · QUEEN MARY · MAURITANIA · CARONIA · BRITANNIA · NELIA · PARTHIA · SAXONIA · SAMARIA · ASCANIA

An 18" x 22" color reproduction of this painting of the Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary, by Tor, for the world's largest superliners (without the advertising text and suitable for framing) will be sent upon request. Write: Cunard Line, 25 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y.